"ROAD TO RUIN."
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

AT THE END
OF THE
WEST END
CINEMA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 144 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Subsidiaries Incorporated in England.)
CARGO & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched for London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

THE BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

RATES OF FREIGHT and Passage on P. and O. and B. I. Sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
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Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
15, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Rice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet: 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing etc., please apply to the Agents signed.
M. UCHIDA & Co.,
Agents.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,432	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	9

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: 26, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Mauritius, Zanzibar, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Berbera, Zeila, Hargeisa, Jibuti, Dire Dawa, Harar, Addis Ababa, Diredawa, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa.
Agents in New York and South America:—The American Exchange National Bank, Ltd.
Correspondents in India:—Imperial Bank.
The Bank grants Drafts on demand and Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts of Customers are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities in Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares and Bullion, the same for safe custody, collecting Interest and Dividend when due, Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH HOOD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Established 1880.
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Reserve Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,000,000
HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches:
Tokio, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Hiogo, Hakodate, Otaru, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Los Angeles, Liaoyang, Mukden, Newchwang, New York, Okazaki, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu, San Francisco (Agency), Seattle (Agency), Vancouver (Australia), Wellington.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Capital Paid up ..... Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Hakata, Hankau, Hiroshima, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, London, Moji, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama etc.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.
Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Delhi, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Colombo, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Kwala Lumpor, Ipoh, Klang, Seremban, Taiping, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe.
JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Batavia, Soerabaya, Medan, Saigon, Haiphong, Cebu, Iloilo, Puket.
NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not less Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, SHARES bought and sold on account of Constituents, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for two years and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
J. KERSHAW,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Banking Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Paid-up Capital .....
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £600,000
Reserve Fund £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Ipoh, Howrah (Calcutta), Kandy, Karachi, Kota Bahru (Kelantan), Kwala Lumpor, Madras, Mauritius, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Galle.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Re. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $16,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kwala Lumpor, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Do. Hongkew, Singapore, Soerabaya, Taipeh, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yloilo, Yokohama.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
38, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.
Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.
Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.
The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.
Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.
For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—
N. B. LALA,
Secretary.
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

[illegible] LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
[illegible]
Life Offices of undoubted security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT
21, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 52, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1265.
Exchange Telephone No. 602.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT OLD POLICE COURT LANE, WESTERN THE SUBU...

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, [illegible] from Messrs. Motichand and [illegible] moneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. [illegible] bhuj Motilal and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Horm[illegible] Sorabadas, by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved unto the said mortgagee, in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th September, 1913, the following valuable landed properties on the premises:—
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, but in respect of which the Collector's Tax has been redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the corner of the Old Police Court Lane, within the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards and one-half of another square yard or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 52 and 52, New No. 478, Old Survey No. [illegible] and New Survey No. 3785, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2560 and Street No. 28, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Old Police Court Lane, on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the property of the heirs of Sorabji Hormasjee Katrak.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, but in respect of which the Collector's tax has been redeemed together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the corner of the Old Police Court Lane, within the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventeen square [illegible] Land Revenue [illegible] New No. [illegible] 630 and [illegible] and assessed [illegible] Municipal [illegible] Ward No. 2560 and [illegible] bounded on or towards the [illegible] the property formerly of [illegible] Limbowalla and [illegible] Pir and partly [illegible] on or towards the [illegible] towards [illegible] Court Lane and on [illegible] sweeper's passage [illegible]
[illegible] sale and [illegible] on applica[illegible] Sorabjee [illegible] Katrak.
[illegible] order of Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Sakrabhai Motilal.
20 cases Japanese camphor each containing 80 tins, each tin weighing 1 lb., each tin containing 24 bundles and each tin containing 960 tablets.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
60, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instruction from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, the 19th June, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—
Electric appliances, provision, wet dates, biscuits, cassia lignea, tea, empty bottles, imitation silver roll, condensed milk, bar soap, cotton piece-goods, tooth brushes, glassware, enamelledware, iron nails, cups and saucers, cotton singlets, shell buttons, shawl, iron heel tips, cement, dry dates, almonds, raisins, cummineseed, iron pipes, wide hingre, toilet paper, sugar sample, iron pipes, empty cases, old wearing apparel, deck chairs, dog kennels, planks, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 7,600 BAGS JAVA BROWN SUGAR.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s enclosure at Masagon, Sewri, Port Trust Reclamation (near New Tank Bunder), by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Mahomed Hajee Moosa, the following goods:—
About 7,600 bags Java Brown Sugar.
The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF WINDOW GLASSES, BURNERS, ENAMELWARE, FLOWER VASES, PHOTO MATERIALS, STEPHNEY WHEELS, DUPLICATOR, TYPEWRITER, ETC.
Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the following goods belonging to undermentioned Hostile Firms:—
Messrs. Josef Blum,
1 case window glasses. 1 case burners, 1 case flower vase, earthenware tub, 1 case timepiece covers, enamelware, 1 case photo materials, 1 case gramophone records.
G. A. Schtendephal, Ltd.
15 (motor car) Stephney wheels, one duplicator.
Meister Lucius Bruning, Ltd.
1 Remington typewriter No. 10 with revolving table.
E. G. Fulep.
1 case telephone operators, spectacle frames, electric bells, curious, etc.
MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not exceeding the space covering six regular lines are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ... ... Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country ... ... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE METALLUGICAL and CHEMICAL ENGINEERING CO. undertakes designing and erection of plants; Analytical and Mining work; for particulars:—28, Strand Road, Calcutta. 8544

LADIES ONLY—Parsi gentleman gives expert training in oilpainting, drawing, etc., at their own premises. Please apply Box No. 874, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8550

JOHN KING—Send any orders you to your residence promptly and [illegible] BOMBAY [illegible] Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.—University students are requested to note that Mr. KHARE will begin work with the Matric Class in German, the Inter-French and the Inter-German men from the 22nd at Broacha Buildings, Princess Street. 8554

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATES one with Science. Pay Rs. 50 to 70 according to qualifications; also matrics. SECRETARY, EDUCATION SOCIETY, Abrama via Amalsad. 8516

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill Office in Bombay a competent ASSISTANT to the SECRETARY. Apply with copies of testimonials. Box No. 875, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8521

WANTED.—1. FOREMAN, for wood section, must be well up in Cabinet making and Coach building. Upholstery and Painting etc.; 2. DRAUGHTSMAN, with varied and practical experience in general and Mechanical Engineering; 3. STOREKEEPER with thorough experience in an Engineering or Railway Workshop and general Book-keeping, and organization thereof. Preference will be given to applicants who know HINDI as well. Apply by 30th June stating experience and salary required, to

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager,
State Workshops,
Gwalior.

9th June, 1917. 8469

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SANSKRIT knowing GRADUATE with Science for a local High School. Write to Box No. 881, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8545

WANTED—A retired experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for an up-country mill. Apply with terms to Box No. 880, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8541

WANTED—An experienced MATRIC or S. F. for a grant-in-aid A.-V. School. With Drawing preferred. Apply sharp stating salary required to Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8550

WANTED—A COMPETENT FITTER for motor and miscellaneous work. Only experienced men knowing motor fitting and filing need apply personally. Salary according to qualifications. N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road, Bombay

WANTED in a Hindu Family a GUJARATI MATRICULATE not under 25, to do the duties of a clerk including shopping and supervising household work in general. Salary Rs. 30 per month with free quarters and food. Apply Box No. 882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8546

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PRINCIPAL HOLKAR COLLEGE, Indore, and will be received up to the 31st July, 1917. The pay of the post will be Rs. 800-40-1,200 per month. Special qualification for lecturing on History and English language and literature up to the B.A. standard is necessary. Candidates are requested to apply to the undersigned stating (1) Name, (2) Nationality, (3) Age, (4) Academic qualification (5) Special qualification in History and English (6) Quality and length of experience as a Professor or Principal, (7) Knowledge of games and sports. Copies of testimonials should be sent. HOME MINISTER HOLKAR STATE, Indore, C. I.

WANTED

WANTED—To purchase Gin and Press. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8363

WANTED—One Second hand LANCASHIRE BOILER in good condition 30' x 7'; working pressure 125 lbs. or more. Apply stating make, age, and price required to Box No 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8551

WANTED—By a HINDU GRADUATE, honest, intelligent and hardwork-[illegible] TRAVELLING SALESMAN, CORRESPONDENCE CLERK or PRIVATE SECRETARY. Extensively travelled. Good experience in Government Secretariat. Correspondent to English dailies. Write to Box No. 843, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8394

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—OLD BOILERS, SCRATCH IRON. Apply AKBAR PRESS Co., Ismail Building, Bombay. 8364

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni. Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One 5-seated 4 Cylinder Singer Car, 10 years' old, recently overhauled and in working order. Price Rs. 1,500. Apply to Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8511

TO BE LET

BUNGALOW TO BE LET at Mussooree from 1st of July, on Club Hill, commanding the whole Mussooree view. Situated in the healthiest part of the hill. Only 5 minutes' walk to Landour Bazar, Skating Rinks and Picture Palace. Furnished and with electric light and water arrangement. For full particulars plan and terms apply to N. POWELL & CO. Lamington Road, Bombay. 8490

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

WANTED.—Applicants to register their names at the Bandra Municipality to obtain licenses to practice as Surveyors or plumbers within the said Municipal district. For qualifications and license fees see Chapter XV of the vol. of by-laws, a copy of which is available in the Municipal Office.

N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 16th June 1917. 8552

PUBLIC NOTICES

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

STUDENTS not yet admitted to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics are asked to present themselves to be interviewed on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m. 8548

NOTICE.

MY WIFE NANCY ANTHONY having left my protection from the 3rd June, 1917, I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.

J. H. ANTHONY.

Bombay, 16th June, 1917. 8547

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED—SIGNALLERS for H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited. Only passed signallers need apply. Salary Rs. 15 to 20 per mensem according to qualifications.

Apply to:—

G. PEDDIE,
Traffic Manager,
N. B. S. Railways,
Secunderabad.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Secunderabad Deccan,
14th June, 1917. 8553

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract for five years commencing on the 23rd March, 1918, for the Manufacture, supply and retail sale of Country Spirit in the Bhopal State in Central India. The yearly sales amount to about 60,000 proof gallons. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the REVENUE MINISTER, Bhopal. 8493

WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE JAPANESE FIRM of cotton Exporters require hands on the permanent and temporary staff to work as sub-agents and clerks in up-country. Only those knowing cotton business or have good clerical knowledge need apply stating present employment, experience, age and terms as to salary &c. to Box No. 861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8470.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND [illegible]

Report and the [illegible] Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

II.—To declare a dividend.

III.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw as an additional Director of the Company under article 76 of the Company's Articles of Association.

IV.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

VI.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

No. 1—5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th May, 1917.

N.B.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th June to 4th July, 1917 (both days inclusive). 8557

MOTOR BODIES FOR SALE.

TWO (one mercedes Landaulet and one Four cylindered De Dion) enclosed type bodies of Palace Motor Cars in splendid conditions are to be sold. Offers will be accepted not later than the 30th of this month. For particulars apply to:—

THE BAGGIKHANA KAMDAR,
Baroda. 8472

NOTICE.

WANTED.—For permanent employment in the Rajpipla State Public Works Department.

2 OVERSEERS on Rs. 60 per mensem rising to Rs. 100 at Rs. 10, Rs. 10, for the first two years, and Rs. 20 after five years' of approved services.

1 SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 40 per mensem rising to Rs. 60 at Rs. 5, Rs. 5, for the first two years and Rs. 10 after five years' approved services.

1 QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 60 per mensem for the office of the Executive Engineer.

Only those Overseers and Sub-Overseers who have long and thorough experience of practical work and are able to hold charge of Sub-divisions, and those Accountants, who have previous experience, should apply stating age, caste and qualifications with testimonials, if any, which will not be returned. The appointments will be probationary for a year which will be confirmed on approved services.

The applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th July, 1917.

MAGANLAL D. DHRUVA,
L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Rajpipla State.

Nandod, 12th June, 1917. 8558

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANEKLAL NATHABHAI MEHTA, the sole surviving and proving executor of the last will and testament of LAXMIDAS PARMANANDAS PAREKH, deceased of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Human Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Secretary Notified Area Committee, Salsette, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, bungalow, kitchen and outhouses together with trees and plants standing thereon and situate lying and being at Eksar near Borivli in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 2,505 square yards or thereabouts and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 237 and assessed in the Books of the Notified Area Committee, Salsette, under No. 19, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Mandpeshwar Road on or towards the West by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by Public Passage and on or towards the South by the land of Gopalji K. Delvadekar.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with trees and plants standing thereon situate lying and being at Eksar near Borivli in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurment 1,828 square yards or thereabouts and assessed with other lands under Survey Nos. 174, 175 and 209 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore first described on or towards the West by the land of Shetpal Ramdas on or towards the North by Public Passage and on or towards the South by the land of Bhai Babaji Talom.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
8525 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAIRAM NANA PAVASKER, has contracted with our clients Messrs. JIVRAJ SHAMJI and DAYAL SHAMJI for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing [illegible] and [illegible] himself.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari ground with two privies standing thereon situate lying and being at Uavel Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Ward C, behind the house of Mr. J. J. DeSouza containing by admeasurement 19.55 (nineteen point fifty-five) square yards with all the rights of the said Jairam Nana Pavasker of using the said piece or parcel of ground and the said two privies standing thereon and with all his rights of using the East passage through the compound of the said Mr. J. J. DeSouza to the West leading to the said two privies and which piece or parcel of Fazendari ground is bounded as follows; on or towards the North and West by a wall on or towards the East by a wall behind which by the property of Mr. Athaide and on or towards the South by the property of Jose Janario DeSouza and which premises are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1917.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
8553 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAXMAN BABAJI KHEDEKAR, late of Bombay Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Agents Office .....Deceased.

CHANDRABHAGABAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort on behalf and for the use and benefit of Krishnarao Laxman Khedekar a minor under the age of 18 years the son of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 12th day of June, 1917.
Messrs. MANEKLAL & CO.,
8550 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1136 of 1914.

Sir VUSSONJI TRICUMJI KT. and another .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANGALJI MOTI .....Defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of the immoveable property situate at Daristhan Street, Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Street No. 28-36, which was fixed for the 11th June, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., at the office of the Commissioner of the High Court is POSTPONED and the said sale will take place at Daristhan Street on the premises on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

For particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the plaintiffs herein at 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

Dated this 12th day of June, 1917. 8491

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. OF FURNITURE BELONGING TO COMMODORE WALTER LUMSDEN C.V.O., C.I.E., R.N., A.D.C., DIRECTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine House, Government Dockyard, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also Maplewood furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best cutlery, richly carved side boards and dumbwaiters, arm and without arm chairs, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Singapore cane furniture, writing tables, large Durries, rich English carpets, rich cabinets, glass door book cases, folding screens, fancy jardineers, one mahogany full size slate billiard table with electric hanging lamp, balls cues, etc., by "John Roberts." Billiard benches, one sweet-tone mahogany semi grand piano by "John Broadwood." Nearly new, electric ceiling fans, brass and iron single and double bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, large made to order almyrahs, ward-robes, English, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, large ice chest, copper and aluminium utensils, one 14-22 H.-P. Humber, 1914 Model motor car with self starter, in very good order, one iron Grey country bred riding horse, 15 hands, aged, a good hunter and jumper.

The property of Commodore Walter Lums-[illegible] and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Ramdas Kesowjee the undermentioned property under the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 2nd day of October, 1908, and made between the said Ramdas Kesowjee of the one part and Narotum Munji of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,555 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the East by Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the property of the late Dwarkadas Vussonjee, on or towards the West by the property of Vussonjee Tricumjee, and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Shamjee and which said land and premises is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 30 and 30, New Nos. A-16361 and 16366, Old Survey Nos. 26826, and New Survey No. 2-7218, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 3310 (2), and 3311, Street Nos. 24, 26 and 1, and which hereditaments and premises were formerly in the possession of the heirs of the said Ramdas Kessowjee and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

The Vendors will make out a marketable title to the property as provided by the conditions of sale, notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council in Shrinivasdas Bavri vs. Bai Meherbai, widow and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office, No. 275, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the top floor, "Clerke House," Wodehouse Road, opposite Hotel Majestic, very valuable and handsome mohoganized household furniture made to order, by Roberts, Devji Canji, and others, such as dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, rich and rare old China vases, plates, and jars, etc., very rich ivory ornaments, solid silver vases, marble busts, rich pictures, Persian and Indian carpets, electric lamps, and fans, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, fancy vases and tables ornaments, glass door show cases, writing tables, office chairs, book cases, brass double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, open carved screens, teapoys, and chicks, marble figures, old arms and ivory spears, etc., etc. The property of N. A. Dharamsi, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and property on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 18th June, 1917.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Khan Bahadur Ormusji Maneckji Bhivandiwalla J. P. at his Pehdi next to Musjid at Kharek Bazaar, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Dayal Lalji.

200 cases Japanese camphor each containing 80 tins each tin weighing ¾ lb. each tin containing 24 bundles and each tin containing 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, PERFUMERY, LEATHER AND STEEL TRUNKS, CUTLERY, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 19th June, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sharp, sell by Public Auction in the shop in "Fern House" opposite the Tramway Offices, on Colaba Causeway (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale), by order of the concerned tht remaining stock-in-trade of the shop of the well-known tailors and outfitters of Apollo Bunder, comprising:—

Superior woollen, cotton and silk piece-goods such as black and white serge, cashmere, coating, china silk, viyella flannel, sateen drills, taesa, khaki drill, longcloths, alpaka, shirt cambric, zoomer puttas, ready made suits, shirts, collars of various sizes, neckties, bows, silk and woollen socks, gurnseys, braces, leather and steel trunks, kit bags, gloves, felt and sun hats, buttons, threads, cutlery, perfumery, blankets, rajais, pillows, pillow cases, bed sheets, deck chairs, etc., etc.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Currimji Jiwanji, Esq., and on account and risk of Memon Latiff Oomer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 22nd June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown in the Currimji Building, at Koliwada, Mandvi.

200 bags of Mauritius Sugar Pacharsei Seeru.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.

Under instructions from Currimji Jiwanji, Esq., and on account and risk of Mr. Apa Baswar Apa Ghatnaty, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 22nd June, 1917, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Currimji Jiwanji, Esq., at Kalyan Street, Mandvi.

76 bags of Mauritius Sugar.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

LIBERTY
the UNIVERSAL'S greatest and latest serial glorious, serial extraordinary
AND
remember every day in the seven o'clock show, one war loan lottery ticket given as a prize, chance for you to
WIN A FORTUNE
or any of the other great prizes
AT
that most popular picture house named
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882.
TO-DAY EXTRA PRIZE SHOW AT 5-15.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents
THE TINY REVUE
THE YIDDISHER
OR THE
PAWNBROKER
introducing the famous
YIDDISH DANCE
intercepted by
BRILLIANT VARIETIES
Augmented by
A Thrilling Love Drama
THE TOILERS of the SEA
ALSO
A side-splitting Comic
"HAPPY'S MISHAP"
Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 & 4.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY Co.
Presents
Mr. STEVE BUCKINGHAM
and
AN ENTIRE NEW GAIETY Co.
Commencing Thursday Next June 21st
for the first time in Bombay.
An unclassical sort of a Classical Musical Revusical Playlet.
NERO
The NAUGHTY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Next Saturday June 23rd at 6-30 p. m.

Under the patronage of

SIG. ALFREDO MANZATO

VICE AND ACTING CONSUL FOR ITALY

and

DELEGATE OF THE ITALIAN RED CROSS IN BOMBAY.

Remarkable War Pictures.

THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS

Photographed under Official Command of the

ITALIAN WAR OFFICE.

As shown berore Her Majesty

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Wonderful Pictures of the Extraordinary

ITALIAN ALPINI TROOPS

Fighting 10,000 ft. above Sea Level.

Transporting a heavy gun at a height above sea level greater than a Zeppelin over London.

The Great aerial lines from Mountain to Mountain.

Two Sturdy Alpine Warriors carrying a gun weighing 800 lbs.

The Transport of Mountain Guns Remarkable Engineering Work.

First Shells fired into the Austrian Lines

A Machine Gun Battery in action 10,000 ft. up.

First Austrian Prisoners.

Supporting Wounded at Enormous Heights.

Dug-outs in the Snow.

Guns erected on Mountain Tops

Firing from an Ice Parapet.

Remarkable Panoramic Views taken from Aerial lines.

Toilet 20 degrees below Zero.

The above are only the titles of a few scenes taken at random and shows

THE WONDERFUL ITALIAN ARMY

CONQUERING MEN AND MOUNTAINS

See what the English Papers Say :

"This film gives a very comprehensive idea of the extraordinary difficulties which are being encountered by the Italian Army."—*"The Referee."*

"A Very Remarkable Film."—*London Daily Telegraph*

"These pictures are certainly the most picturesque War Records any country has ever made".—*"Manchester Guardian,"*

"A wonderful film depicting War in the snow at 10,000 ft. above sea level".—*"Daily Mail"*.

"The Cinema has produced nothing more interesting even in this war than this film".—*Glasgow Evening News."*

THE BATTLE OF THE ALPS

A barrier of nature has for years separated Italy and Austria. The Chain of the Dolomite Mountains forms an uninterrupted series of gigantic Peaks hitherto considered impossible by man.

As the recent great Italian Victories show Bravery and Ingenuity are defeating this Barriers.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ITALIAN RED CROSS NIGHT.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the Eminent Stars

HARRY CORSON CLARKE

AND MARGARET DALE OWEN IN THE

BANDMAN COMEDY Co.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT 9-30.

The late Sir Francis Burnand's famous farce

"THE LADY OF OSTEND"

Wednesday, 20th June.

Harry Corson Clarke's famous great hit

"POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"

Thursday, 21st June.

The Rev. G. Waldron's topical play

"SHOULD A WOMAN TELL ?"

AND VARIETIES.

Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co. From 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily.

EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD.

7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.

TO-NIGHT

"MATER DOLOROSA"

A film of the highest perfection

featuring

EMMY LYNN.

One of the foremost actresses of France.

See this film to judge what a good picture ought to be. Essentially a subject for the discriminating public.

4 Reels of absolutely the finest acting yet witnessed in Bombay.

NOTE—"The Shielding Shadow" will be continued from next Saturday.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417

NEW AND THE

6th INSTALMENT

OF

"LIBERTY

OR

LOVE'S BATTLE FIELD"

FROM SATURDAY 16th JUNE

and Every Night Till Next Friday.

SATURDAY SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES

at 3-45 and 5-30 and every night at 7-15 ; 9 and 10-45 (S. T.)

PRICES HALFONLY.

After closing their stay at Nagpur

THE

KIRLOSKAR

SANGIT MANDALI

Leading Opera Company of Maharashtra

will proceed to Calcutta

And present their popular Urdu (Hindustani) plays

TAJE WAFA

AND

KATOME PHUL

(Prahlad)

AT

ALFRED THEATRE

HARRISON ROAD.

Stay for a short time only.

Rare opportunity for Calcutta people.

Opening night 22nd June 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

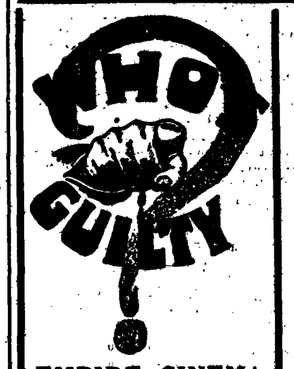
EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30 8-30 10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE

SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.

TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.



EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown.

"WHO'S GUILTY?" by Mrs. Wilson Woodrow.

This week Problems for the Audience to solve.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH"

In all the little lapses life's journy, can you honestly say

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

PATHE GAZETTE. | PATHE COMEDY.

TO-NIGHT ! AT THE ***TO-NIGHT !***

ELDORADO

BOMBAY LEADING CINEMA

MARISE MARISE.

4 Parts. 5,000 feet.

A STORY OF LOVE AND REVENGE

Also

PATHE'S GAZETTE LATEST

and a roaring comic

UNFRIENDLY FRUIT

Time :—6-45, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m.

Monday, 18th at 5 p.m. Matinee 3 Gold Sovereigns.

will be given away.

EVERY ONE A CHANCE.

A MOTHER'S LOVE!

It is the sweetest, noblest, purest, divinest, of all Loves, here below.

You have an excellent opportunity to see the dramatization of a devoted Mother's selfless, self-sacrificing Love, and her anxiety for her only son—in the

"ROAD TO RUIN"

a four reel drama. 5,000 Feet.

It is a wonderfully exquisite narrative of how a young man, enslaved by evil influences, is eventually saved by maternal devotion.

SEE IT AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.

The American and the British Press have unanimously acclaimed the lofty and almost religious Sermon-Drama as a triumph of Cinematography.

4 SHOWS DAILY 4

AT 5-30, 7, 8-45 AND 10-15 P.M. (S.T.).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

LARGE CROWDS AND SPLENDID PICTURES.

Five-part Stage Drama.

" THE UNATTAINABLE "

A pretty chorus girl spurns the attentions of her theatrical admirers and marries a sheep rancher. The old clique enter her life again, however, and a tragedy is only averted by the girl's heroism. Throughout the picture excitement runs high.

"LOVE AND A LIAR"

For getting married secretly at college a boy and a girl are about to be disinherited by their respective rich uncle and aunt. When the latter meet, however, it turns out that they were old lovers, so they marry and bless the young folks' alliance too.

Also the

PATHE GAZETTE

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices : Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

CANVAS.

If you are in want of really Best quality Canvas,

Navy Tarpaulin, Brown, Extra Crown and Flax Brands Both English and Japanese

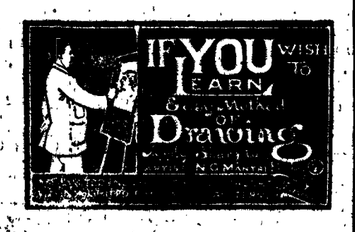
At extremely moderate price

READY DELIVERY FROM STOCK

Please apply to :

The Chotani Saw Mills,

SEWRI BUNDER, BOMBAY.



THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The depression from Bengal now near Jhansu likely to be in south-west Punjab to-morrow. The storm in the north Arabian Sea nearly disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west coast of the Peninsula; local in Assam, south Rajputana, Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in north Burma, Bengal.

The chief falls are:—Moulmein three inches, Tavoy one and a half, Myitkyina one, Bibrugarh four, Cherrapunji, Sibsagar three, Jhansi, Kotah one and a half, Udaipur one, Neemuch four, Nowgong, Sutna two, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Gulbarga one, Mangalore three.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind and southern Punjab with diminution in United Provinces and central parts of country.

SIMLA, June 17.

The depression from Bengal has given nearly general heavy rain in Rajputana and disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula; local in North Burma, Assam, Central India west and Mysore, while a few falls occurred in Bengal, Bihar, North Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Tavoy, Kyaukpyu two inches; Moulmein three; Bhamo, Myitkyina, Sibsagar one and half; Dibrugarh two; Dhubri three; Rawalpindi, Murree two; Simla one; Jodhpur six; Ajmer, Kotah five; Jaipur one; Udaipur three; Mount Abu one and half; Neemuch three; Marmagao two; Karwar three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Rajputana, Central India west and extension in Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at	6 a.m.	10 a.m.	2 p.m.	4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.610 Inch			
Temperature of Air	79.9 Deg.			
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 "			
Dew Point	76.9 "			
Relative humidity of Air	0.906 "			
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.4 "			
Maximum temperature of Air	82.7 "			
Minimum do.	79.1 "			
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE.&SSE.			
Movement of Wind &c. &c.	224 Miles.			
Fall of Rain	0.49 Inches.			
Total fall during month	5.41 "			
Do. do. from 1st June	10.97 "			
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th June	0.00 "			

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth in feet.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth in feet.	
	h.	m.			h.	m.		
Sat. 16	m	9	28	8	3	28	1	3
	m	9	53	8	3	57	1	3
Sun. 17	m	10	18	8	4	26	1	3
		0	58	8				
Mon. 18	m	11	7	8	4	55	1	3
		10	37	8	5	25	1	3
Tues 19	m	11	48	8	5	54	1	3
		11	20	8	6	45	1	7
Wed 20		0	25	8	7	20	1	6
	m	0	1	8	7	51	1	6
Thur 21	m	0	58	8	8	21	1	6
	m	1	40	8	8	52	1	7
Fri 22	m	1	23	8	9	22	1	7
	m	2	8	8	9	57	1	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 16 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
" 17 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
" 18 (Monday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 17m.
" 19 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 16m.
" 20 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 16m.
" 21 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 16m.
" 22 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 16m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—New Moon 1917 June 19d, 6h. 23-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 8s-4m. p.m.; Full Moon, July 5d, 2h. 10-6m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 16th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess at night in the north Punjab and both during the day and at night in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.13 in., Mainpuri 0.21 in., Cawnpore 0.35 in., Jhansi 1.45 in. and Allahabad 0.11 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded in Sind. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 3.68 in. and Indore 0.57 in. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and Gujarat and moderately clouded in Kathiawar. The air is damper than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 1.05 in., Saugor 0.10 in., Hoshangabad 0.63 in., Amraoti 0.41 in., Nagpur 0.94 in. and Chanda 0.19 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.49 in., Ratnagiri 1.85 in., Mormugao 0.42 in. and Karwar 1.15 in. Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature continues in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0.19 in. and Aurangabad 0.44 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression which was reported to have formed over Bengal has moved into the south-west United Provinces and adjacent parts of Rajputana and its centre appears to be in the neighbourhood of Jhansi to-day. It has caused nearly general rain in the United and the Central Provinces and Central India West. The depression in the Arabian sea has either moved further westwards or ceased to exist and weather has become settled in Kathiawar and the adjacent parts of the Arabian sea. The monsoon from the Arabian sea has given nearly general but diminished rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Central India West, the Central and the United Provinces and east Rajputana, and some shortness in the Punjab, north Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 16th of June 1917.

STATIONS.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall. Rain-day. 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours	Total fall since 1st June	Departure from 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	89.	81.	65		0.	0.
Do. (15th June)	89.	81.	65		0.	0.
Jask	85.	80.	76		0.	−0.08
Muskat	98.	84.	86		0.	−0.15
Do. (15th June)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115.	92.	47		0.54	+0.32
Rawalpindi	104.	82.	47		0.32	+0.21
Lahore	106.	82.	47		1.12	+0.53
Hissar	106.	85.	50		1.45	
Ambala	98.	74.	70		3.34	+2.61
Delhi	102.	85.	84		0.66	−0.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.	80.	70	0.13	0.25	
Mainpuri	100.	78.	72	0.21	0.24	−0.12
Jhansi	96.	76.	84	1.45	1.52	+0.66
Cawnpore	98.	79.	70	0.35	0.95	−0.28
Allahabad	96.	79.	74	0.11	2.39	+1.06
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	117.	93.	50			−0.02
Karachi	96.	82.	70			−0.15
Ajmer	99.	80.	58	0.01	0.50	−0.07
Jaipore	103.	84.	57	0.08	0.19	−0.44
Kotah						
Mount Abu	82.	67.	86		0.31	−0.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Deesa	95.	80.	60		1.22	+0.74
Dwarka	89.	83.	76		0.54	+0.12
Veraval	84.	81.	83	0.04	2.14	+0.74
Rajkot	95.	75.	74		1.15	+0.16
Nawanagar Para	97.	81.	80		4.37	−1.06
Surat	93.	79.	85		3.89	+1.20
Ahmedabad	99.	78.	67		1.11	+0.33
Deesa	102.	83.	75		0.04	−0.16
Neemuch	90.	74.	93	2.68	3.72	+2.98
Indore	94.	74.	90	0.57	2.51	+1.94
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.	72.	88	1.05	2.86	+1.23
Saugor	89.	72.	67	0.10	1.89	+0.71
Hoshangabad	93.	74.	99	0.63	2.77	+0.95
Khandwa	98.	77.	79	0.04	4.46	+2.46
Akola	98.	77.	68		4.09	+1.94
Amraoti	94.	75.	84	0.41	2.39	−0.70
Nagpur	93.	74.	88	0.94	3.25	−0.41
Chanda	87.	76.	78	0.19	4.45	+1.02
Raipur	96.	72.	81	0.09	11.01	+3.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.	77.	87	0.49	8.41	+1.01
Ratnagiri	83.	73.	93	1.85	20.05	+3.91
Mormugao	88.	76.	94	0.42	18.37	+1.84
Karwar	78.	75.	94	1.15	24.35	+2.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	...	77.	66		0.53	−2.19
Aurangabad	93.	71.	77		2.03	−0.24
Poona	88.	71.	90		2.13	−0.33
Sholapur	92.	72.	60		2.46	−0.37
Bijapur	86.	69.	83	0.05	5.96	+3.54
Belgaum	77.	68.	96	0.19	5.74	+1.48
Aurangabad	90.	73.	84	0.44	7.12	+2.69
Hyderabad (Deccan).	91.	70.	72	0.06	3.11	+1.02
Hyderabad	88.	74.	82	..	1.93	−0.40
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.	73.	96	3.40	35.29	+13.60
Calicut	77.	74.	97	1.27	16.66	−4.96
Cochin	82.	78.	96	0.50	20.24	+4.56
Colombo	84.	74.	95	0.04	2.95	−5.50
ADEN (EXCLUDED MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Mangalapatam	89.	79.	78		5.01	+2.47
Bellary	89.	72.	62		2.49	+1.51
Chitaldrug	86.	67.	74		1.79	+0.28
Madras	92.	78.	72		2.38	+2.38
Nandyrug	87.	68.	66		2.27	+0.49
Coimbatore	88.	71.	78		0.98	−1.66
Kodaikanal	68.	55.	100	0.60	0.62	−3.19
Pamban	84.	76.	84	..	0.58	−5.03

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 16th June, 1917, was 29.600 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .198 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A COMPLAINT FROM KHETWADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The residents of the 2nd Carpenter Street, Khetwadi, Bombay, have submitted a letter to the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, complaining about the condition of the drains of the lane. For the last whole month almost all the drains of the lane are choked up and the filthy water flows out on the street and consequently helps the breeding of numberless mosquitoes which are a source of great danger to the Public Health.

The Health Officer has not yet adopted any necessary measures to redress this grievance.

In the circumstances stated the residents hope that the Municipal Authorities will take proper steps to redress this grievance of the locality.—Yours, etc.

B. A. P.

Bombay, 14th June, 1917.

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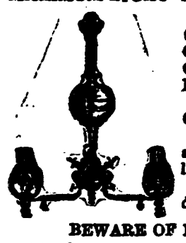

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, June 16th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	
Egyptian Visible Supply	12,213,000
East Indian	169,000
American	152,000
Other	2,398,000
Total Sales	60,000
East Indian Sales..	54,000
Total Speculation	2,000
" Export...	7,000
East Indian "	...
" " Stock	...
" " Forwarded	41,000
" " Actual Export	1,000
" " Imports	2,000
" " Speculation	1,100
American Afloat	107,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	110,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, June 15th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
" Forwarded	70,000
" Imports	31,000
" Stock	445,000
Actual Weekly Sales	84,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		10,000
" Exports to Great Britain		5,000
" " to Continent...		5,000
Futures at New York July		24.46—.18
" " Oct.		24.18—.17
" " Jan.		24.34—.33
Spot Cotton at New York		24.90—.35
" " New Orleans	24.18	No change.
Futures at New Orleans July		23.01+.3
" Oct.		23.53+.3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		19
Demand Bills		4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars		77

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	41,000
" Exports to Great Britain	23,000
" " to France and Continent	5,000
" to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	704,000
" at Interior Ports	648,000

New York, June 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		5,000
Futures at New York July		24.67+.40
" Oct.		24.67+.40
" Jan.		24.33+.40
Spot Cotton at New York		25.30+.40
" New Orleans	24.18	No change.
Futures at New Orleans July		24.20+.39
" Oct.		23.92+.39

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 14th.

Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers	600

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

BOMBAY, June 16.

The market to-day opened easier at Rs. 506 for Fine Broach July, Rs 355 for Fine Bengal July, and Rs. 475 for Good Broach April. With free offerings of all descriptions prices gave way during the day and Fine Broach July dropped to Rs. 498, but recovered slightly towards the close and closed at Rs. 501. Only a small business has been done in contracts either of Old or New Crop, and closing rates for all descriptions are given below.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little enquiry and prices are easier in sympathy with the drop in contract rates.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	..	July	501
Fine Khangaon-Akola	..	July	498
Fine M. G. Bengal	..	July	347
Good M. G. Westerns	..	June-July	438
Good H. G. Westerns	..	June-July	428
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	..	June-July	450
Good M. G. Coompta	..	June-July	446
Good M. G. Miraj	..	June-July	440

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	..	April 1918	464
Fully Good Bengal	..	January 1918	361

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

OLD CROPS.

Bengal	..	July	350
Broach	..	July	505

NEW CROP.

Bengal	..	January	357
Broach	..	April	471

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 15th June :—

Cotton	13,318 bales.
Wheat	91,317 cwts.
Linseed	7,364 "
Rap., Rai and Mustardseed etc	2,967 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	74 "
Groundnuts	791 "
Castorseed	2,946 "
Rice	2,443 "
Myrabollams	1,417 "
Cottonseed	1,000 "
Mowrahseed	Nil
Gram	2,670 "
Jowar	170 "
Maize	25 "
Barley	1,617 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Seasonable fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

OOMRA, 16th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Superfine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	370	358	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (H G)	371	361	347	..	Ready
Sclade-Punjab (M G)	367	357	345	..	Ready
Akola Khamgaum	..	447	417	..	Ready
Karanja(M G)	..	460	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	445	415	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	450	425	..	Ready
Pooljaum(M G)	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M G)	..	455	430	..	Ready
Nagpore	..	463	448	..	Ready
Kampti(M G)	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	463	448	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	495	485	470	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	470	450	..	1/25th Apl. 18
Mateen (H.G.)	..	385	370	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	465	Ready
Sawgd, Dharwar	..	..	..	464	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	462	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	443	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	464	Ready

WHEAT AND LINSEED.

The following are to-day's opening rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 16th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70.30	4 3 0	4 6 0
" Cawapore 70.30	4 3 0	4 5 0
" Karachi Baugla	4 3 0	4 6 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	6 13 0	7 2 0
" Cawapore	6 13 0	7 2 0
" Yellow Cawapore	7 1 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	4 12 0	5 2 0
" Thin	4 12 0	5 2 0
Toolseed, White 65.15	4 0 0	4 6 0
" Gular 75.25	4 7 0	4 9 0
" Ghilar 60 50	4 5 0	4 8 0
" Black	4 0 0	4 12 0
Poppyseed, White	6 12 0	7 4 0
Groundnuts	4 0 0	4 2 0
Mowrahed	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	2 2 0	4 12 0
Amadi	4 1 0	4 9 0
Forward. 2	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 12 0	
Linseed Sept.	6 7 1½	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 14th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	24	40,516
B. B. & C. I. Railway	23	27,330

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs	From
74 boxes sovereigns	46,01,000	Japan
3 packages sovereigns	17,016	Arabia
rupees	2,200	"

BULLION.

The silver market opened steady but eased off towards the close owing to speculative sales.

Eng. Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-3.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 89-5.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 90.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 89-3.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Band Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 months' sight credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 184½.
3 months' sight France Frcs. 191.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 170½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 269.
T. T. on Japan Rs 151½.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-Warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent Small clean pieces 66.
3 per cent Small clean pieces 57.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 78.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed Long dated 75.
Municipal Bond Long dated 74.
Municipal Bond guaranteed Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July 73½.
5 per cent Municipal Tanna 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet but steady with limited business passing both for July and August settlement.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1635 to 1620, Madnavjees from 1832/8 to 1822/8, Fazulbhoys from 680 to 675, Indore Maiwas from 410 to 412/8, Nagpurs from 2325 to 2335, and closed at 2330.

Advance improved to 910, Bombay Dyeing to 930, and Bombay United were quoted at 732/8, Century at 305, Crescents at 205, Currimbhoys at 300, Davids at 465, Hasurchand at 1,000 Pearls at 480, Simplex at 675, and Swadeshis at 1680.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were steady at 247/8, and Deferreds improved to 990, Katni Ordinary shares were quoted at 235 and Deferreds at 930.

Indian Cement improved to 325. Alcocks were steady at 845, Bombay Steam at 272/8, Bombay Tramway declined to 327/8, and Hyaros were quoted at 1,150.

FREIGHTS.

The following are the current quotations issued by the Chamber of Commerce:—

Liverpool:—

	£	£
Light Seeds	10 0 0	
Measurement cargo	13 15 0	
Hull:—		
Light seeds	10 0 0	
London:—		
Seeds and wheat £	11 0 0	to 11 10 0
Measurement cargo	12 10 0	
Genoa:—		
Seeds	19 15 0	
Measurement cargo	21 5 0	

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th June 1917, as compared with the statement of the 15th June 1916.

LIABILITIES.

	15th June 1916. Rs.	15th June 1917. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lakhs		
" Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	83,45,000	197,12,000
Sundries	1,38,000	2,53,000
Total Rs.	100,83,000	216,25,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	29,62,000	54,21,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	39,42,000	77,19,000
Bills Discounted	5,04,000	10,77,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	1,19,000	71,000
Sundries	3,00,000	2,25,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	31,55,000	66,31,000
Total Rs	100,83,000	216,25,000

HARDSHIPS TO G. I. P. PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The G. I. P. Ry. Co. has increased the fares of the 3rd class only, since the beginning of this month. It is to be noted that there has been no change in the fares of the 1st 3 class—only 1st, 1st and 2nd class 3 monthly return tickets have been done away with, a privilege long enjoyed by rich non-officials and all high officials. The Company has already stopped running a few passenger trains and all the remaining passenger and other trains are naturally more than overcrowded—of course, overcrowded they always were. The passenger trains have never had any inter-class accommodation. It is rather costly to get a 3rd class ticket changed for a 2nd class one. One does always see how difficult it is to get admission into a compartment at intermediate stations. Besides, very often 3rd class passengers are sometimes not let in to the platform till a few minutes to the starting time of a train and are packed in the waiting room if it may be so described merely like innocent sheep. Inter-class passengers enjoy the same privileges as the 3rd class ones even though they pay a higher price for their tickets. The 3rd class and intermediate class passengers have to book their luggage at the luggage office, a corner of the waiting room where one hardly has any space to turn about.

It would not be out of place here if I point out how the public is put to trouble for getting change. Only a few days back a friend wanted to buy a ticket at the Budhwar Peth Branch office and had a five rupee note. He was refused a ticket because he had not any change! The same clerk, however, gave change for Rs. 50 to another gentleman. It is a mystery why he did so. This has been experienced by many people, who have had to undergo great inconvenience for it is nearly impossible to get a 3rd class ticket at the 3rd class window, at the station.

Would it be too much, under the circumstances, to ask the Company to provide more 3rd class compartments and attach one or two inter-class compartments to every passenger train? Only a week back I had the misfortune—yes, railway travelling is to be dreaded—of travelling by 11-50 (a.m.) train Poona passenger. I was surprised to see the Nos. of 1st and 2nd class compartments rather too many in proportion to the 3rd class compartments. The proportion of the passengers was really still more surprising. I hope the Company will please try to see to this.

It would not be bad if all the doors of the 3rd class waiting room are kept open all the time just as in the case of the 1st and 2nd class doors. I know there would be a rush of passengers to the platform but the passengers would be more comfortable on the platform than in the waiting room. If this is not possible the waiting room should be more spacious and clean. More clerks, if necessary, should be employed so as to avoid rush of passengers.

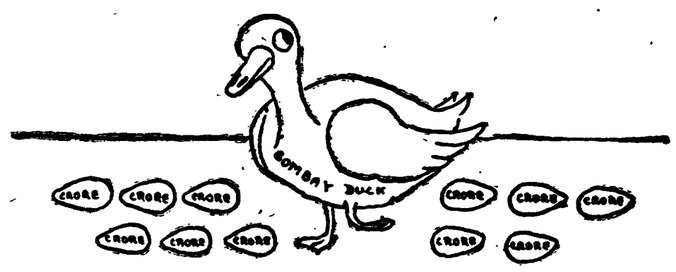
Inter-class passengers should be allowed to make use of the 1st and 2nd class doors and also the luggage and booking offices. There would not be a rush of passengers so as to block the way of those passengers who can afford to be just in time for a train.—Yours, etc.

A PASSENGER.

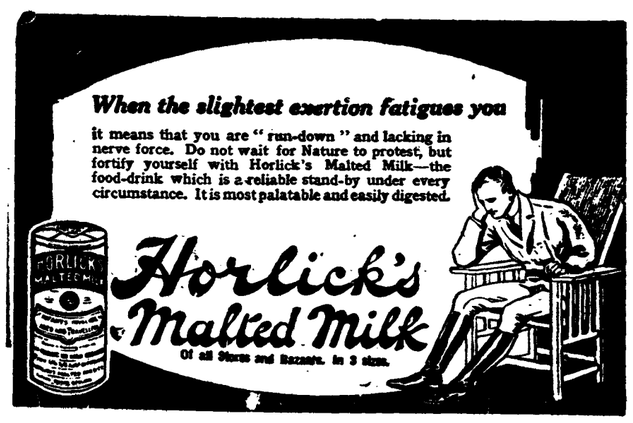
Poona, 12th June, 1917.

The Government of Mysore have given effect to the propositions of the Senate of the Mysore University regarding the establishment of faculties of Engineering and Commerce and it is notified that first year classes of Bachelor of Engineering and Bachelor of Commerce will be opened in Bangalore and Mysore, respectively from the first of the next month. The scale of fees for the engineering course is provisionally fixed at Rs. 100 for the first year and for B. Com. will be the same as the B.A. course.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.



I FEEL A KIND OF INWARD PROMPTING THAT WITH AN EFFORT I MIGHT MANAGE THE ROUND DOZEN


When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
HORLICK MALTED MILK
Horlick's Malted Milk
Of all Stores and Bazaars. In 3 sizes.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE.

We have received the report of Prof. Davar's College of Commerce for the year 1916. Prof. Davar's College is perhaps the oldest institution of its kind at present existing in Bombay, or, in fact, in India, as it was established seventeen years ago. Commercial education during these seventeen years has no doubt made rapid strides and progressed a good deal, much of the pioneer work for which was done by commercial schools and colleges in Bombay of the type of Prof. Davar's College. The College has kept itself abreast of the times and has been training students successfully for practical business and as a result the ex-students of the College are to be found engaged to-day in active business either on their own, or are holding appointments of importance in commercial firms, public companies, native states, various public departments, banks, etc. In the year 1916 there were 196 entries as against 182 for the year 1915. The results for 1916 examinations were also remarkable inasmuch as in the Senior Commercial Examinations held by the London Chamber of Commerce under the auspices of the Education Department of the Government of India, 90 senior certificates were obtained by the students of Davar's College as follows:—

Senior Book-keeping 32, including 9 with Distinction, Senior Methods and Machinery of Business 29 including 10 with Distinction and 1 Gold Medal, Senior Commercial and Industrial Law 17 certificates including 1 with Distinction, Senior Banking and Currency 8 certificates including 2 with distinction, Senior Political Economy 4 certificates.

It may be added here that during the year one of the students of the College, Mr. E. Jairam, secured the Gold Medal of the London Chamber of Commerce by obtaining first rank in the Senior Methods and Machinery of Business Examinations in open competition including the candidate competing from India, the United Kingdom and the Colonies which is a record achievement for India. Students were also trained for various other Secretarial, Accountancy and Commercial Examinations and a large number of certificates were obtained in the subjects as enumerated above, plus those in special Secretarial, Accountancy, Mercantile, Law, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand and other akin subjects.

The staff of the College is made up of the most experienced commercial educationists in India who either are or have been in close touch with practical business life, some of whom are connected with this College for a number of years, and hold high academic, practical and professional qualifications. Two of the members of the staff have written standard text books in commercial subjects, four are University graduates, besides others with Accountancy or legal qualifications.

The College is a private and self-supporting institution under the recognition of the Director of Public Instruction. The experiment of attaching a hostel for the benefit of up-country students is being tried since last year. Young men sent out to Bombay from the provinces under the supervision and guardianship of the Principal are taken personal care of. The College is conducted during morning and evening hours leaving the day free for study in the College premises or for practical experience and work in commercial offices. It may be also added that special evening lectures are also being delivered in this College in connection with the Government Auditors' Examinations by the Accountancy Diploma Board of which a large number of students have taken advantage. The commercial and legal subjects are specially lectured on by the Principal personally whereas the Accountancy, Auditing, and other classes are in charge of the Vice-Principal and the staff.

The work of the staff of this College received special appreciation from the University in so far as both the Principal and the Vice-Principal had the distinction of being appointed Examiners in their special subjects for the last final B. Com. Examination. The Principals are also Examiners for the Mysore Government Technical Examinations. Schemes for the further development of the College are now in consideration in view of the increasing demand made on the resources of the College.

The Railway Board has sanctioned the carrying out of a survey by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway on the east or left bank of the river Jamuna, opposite Serajganj, with a view to selecting a site for the establishment of a ferry service in connection with the proposed Serajganj-Mymensingh Railway.

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Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

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TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and realiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 800 (five hundred.)

Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 800.

Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-siddings.)

Description.		A Stock on 30th Apr. 1917.	*B Imports during May 1917.	C Stock on 31st May 1917.	D Approximate Actual Deliveries during May 1917.	E Increase (+) or Decrease (−) as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st May. 1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
(1) Cotton Piece-goods	Bales.	30,716	7,549	33,047	5,218	+2,331	6,296	24,539	49,200	43,958	32,267	17,287
(2) Cotton Piece-goods	Cases.	32,490	4,023	26,580	9,933	—5,909	8,611	28,602	66,242	79,856	44,337	32,925
(3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	837	116	761	192	—76	96	348	910	907	624	661
(4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	1,639	1,845	1,617	1,827	+18	119	888	2,150	2,640	1,962	2,119
(5) Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	7,435	376	6,222	1,589	—1,213	1,429	8,921	7,948	9,485	8,996	6,780
(6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,845	1,572	2,701	2,017	—144	891	2,960	2,308	2,104	2,904	1,930
(7) Copper—Brasiers	Tons.	1,642	3	1,551	94	—91	95	2,347	4,006	3,961	768	2,501
(8) Yellow Metal—Brasiers	Tons.	623	91	548	166	—75	136	1,138	2,211	3,154	1,824	2,400

*B Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 5,603, (2) 546, (3) 4, (4) 559, (5) 96, (6) 586, (7) 3, (8) 91.

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Vad of Jesth 1973.
Mahomedan: 27th of Shaaban-ul-Muazaum, 1335.
Parsi: 11th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 5h. 23m.; Sunset: 6h. 37m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, June 19.

Iranian Association, Annual General Meeting, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Comedy Co., "The Lady of Ostend," at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 18.

532 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 23-6-17.
At Headquarters:—
Monday 18th.—7 a.m.—W and X.
Tuesday 19th.—7 a.m.—W, X, Y and Z.
Tuesday 19th.—6 p.m.—N. C. O's.
Wednesday 20th.—7 a.m.—Y and Z (Recruits on Range.)
Wednesday 20th.—6 p.m.—W and N C. O's.
Thursday 21st.—7 a.m.—W, X, Y and Z.
Friday 22nd.—7 a.m.—W, X, Y and Z.
Friday 22nd.—6 p.m.—W and X.
Saturday 23rd.—6-30 a.m.—W, X, Y and Z.
Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

533. Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
No. 128 Pte. J. B. Fernandez B Coy (Not liable to register.)

534. Equipment.—All members who are in possession of Bayonet Scabbards are directed to return them to Headquarters at once.

535.—Corps Order No. 351 dated 23rd April 1917 so far as relates to Bhusawal, Jalgaon and Dhulia Detachments is cancelled.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSAY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday the 22nd June 1917. Registered letters will be accepted up to 8-0 a.m. on Friday the 22nd June and parcels up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 21st June.

THE SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ.

Lieut. A. Y. Dabholkar B.Sc., M.B.B.S., I.M.S., who recently earned a Military Cross for gallantry in Mesopotamia will be entertained at "pan-supari" by the Samaj, at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are cordially invited.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Reform Association, Bombay, will be held at 5-45 p.m. (B.T.) to-day at Princess Street to express the hearty support of the Association to the Resolution moved by Dr. Sukhia in the Municipal Corporation concerning the demand for having local Self-governing bodies wholly elected.

THANA MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers from Thana inform me what is the result of the public meeting of the citizens of Thana held at Kridabhuban, to protest against the intended increase in the Municipal rates and taxes?

I have been looking up from day to day copies of your paper to find in it something about it, but to my great surprise nothing has appeared therein.

Sir, though I am against Government management, yet I hope the Government of Bombay will be good enough to appoint a committee to enquire into the management of this municipality.

The roads and the 'kutcha' open gutters are in a disgraceful condition, not to speak about the muddy water supplied by the municipality for drinking and other purposes.

I am at a loss to understand how could the municipal committee think of enhancing the rates and taxes, as I am told that the municipality has about Rs. 54,000 in the reserve fund.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Thana, June 11.

FAST TRAM SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What your "Annoyed Passenger" says is nothing but Gospel truth. I would draw your attention to the overcrowded tramcars especially between 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Between these hours it is very difficult to find even a seat, except at junctions. Passengers, both ladies and gentlemen young and old, are compelled to wait sometimes for an hour or more.

Cannot the Tramways Company increase the number of the cars, giving a little facility to poor tired-of-waiting passengers. If not, would suggest the Company to have like fast trains, fast trams, especially between the above mentioned hours.

This will be advantageous both to the Company as well as the people. There will be quick service and no unnecessary stoppages.

The fast trams should not stop at all stations but only at junctions. For example, a fast tramcar from Victoria Gardens to Museum West should stop only at the following stations:—

Victoria Gardens, Byculla Bridge (South side), Parsee Statue, Foras Road, Charni Road Junction, Girgaum, Thakorwar, Dhobi Talao, Bori Bunder, Flora Fountain, Museum West.

I trust the company will consider the matter.—Yours, etc.,

DARA.

Curramsey Building.
Grant Road, June 13.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A BOGUS CONTRACTOR.

MUNICIPAL SERVANT GETS TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliveira disposed of a case in which one Narmadabai charged Gajanon Harischandra Mahatre, a municipal servant, with cheating in respect of Rs. 200. Mr. Pathare appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Navalkar defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the accused represented himself as a plumber and one who could take up contracts for building privies. The complainant intended to build privies and when the plans arrived she got a letter sent to the accused, who took the contract to build two privies for Rs. 400 within four months from the 8th November, 1916. On this date the complainant paid the accused Rs. 100 in advance. He did nothing until January 2 when he got the foundation dug. On his representation the complainant paid him a further sum of Rs. 100. Since then the accused did not put in any appearance and did no work in spite of several reminders. Subsequently it was found that the accused was in the Bombay Municipality and was not a contractor.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FAILURE OF CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Pryde charged Chaturbhuj Bhawanji, a bill-collector in the employ of Charandas Rampal, a dealer in cloth, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 225. Mr. B. J. Dhondi defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused misappropriated to his own use the money which he had recovered from his master's constituents. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had credited the amount to his master in the books and that it had been embezzled by another employee of the firm, who had recently been sent to jail. The Magistrate discharged the accused.

PICKPOCKET SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Vanjara charged Abdulla Ismail, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 39, belonging to one Keshav Purandas. The accused removed the purse from the complainant's coat when the latter was making some purchases at a shop in Sheikh Memon Street. The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had three previous convictions, he was senenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector O'Brien charged one Baga Kaka, a Pathan, with keeping a gaming house and with gaming therein, and ten others with gaming. The accused were arrested on Friday afternoon at Chimna Butcher Street. They were convicted. The first, who had previous convictions, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 40 and the others to fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

"A" TEAM.

June 16.—Times of India C. C.
June 18.—Bombay Gymkhana.
June 23.—Ralli Brothers' C. C.
June 30.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
July 7.—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 14.—Bombay Young Cricketers.
July 20.—Poona Gymkhana.
July 21.—Poona Gymkhana.
July 28.—Parsi Gymkhana.
Aug. 2.—Catholic Gymkhana.
Aug. 4.—Hindu Gymkhana.
Aug. 9.—Times of India C. C.
Aug. 11.—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
Aug. 18.—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Aug. 25.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sept. 1.—Elphinstone C. C.
Sept. 8.—H. M.'s Customs' C. C.

"B" TEAM.

June 9.—Bombay Paper Currency Office C. C.
June 23.—The New Friends' Union C. C.
June 30.—Y. M. C. A. C. C. (Byculla Branch).
July 7.—Turner Hoare & Co., C. C.
July 14.—Islam Gymkhana "B" Team.
July 21.—Alfred Cricket Club.
July 28.—Parel Gymkhana G. I. P. Railway.
Aug. 4.—Bombay Jewish Sporting Club.
Aug. 18.—Telegu Young Cricket Club.
Aug. 25.—Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch.
Sept. 1.—New Maharashtra Cricket Club.
Sept. 8.—Sydenham College Gymkhana.
Sept. 15.—Alfred Cricket Club.
Sept 22.—E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s C. C.
Sept. 29.—Bombay Paper Currency Office C. C.

CURRENCY OFFICE C. C.

June 9.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. (B. Team).
June 16.—Ralli Bros. Cricket Club.
June 18.—Institute Luso Indiano S. C.
June 23.—Institute Luso Indiano S. C.
June 30.—E. D. Sassoon & Co. C. C.
July. 7.—The Grant Medical College.
July 14.—Cathedral High School.
July 21.—Sydenham College of Commerce.
July 28.—Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.
Aug. 2.—H. M.'s Customs' C. C.
Aug. 4.—Killick Nixon & Co. C. C.
Aug. 9.—Govt. Veterinary College Gym.
Aug. 11.—Tata Sons & Co. C. Club.
Aug 18.—Y. M. C. A. (Fort).
Aug. 25.—The Republican Sporting Club.
Sept. 1.—Eastern Telegraph C. C.
Sept. 8.—The Bombay Telephone Co. C. C.
Sept. 15.—Turner Morrison & Co. C. C.
Sept. 20.—Turner Hoare & Co. C. C.
Sept. 22.—Wilson College.
Sept. 27.—Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch C. C.
Sept. 29.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. (B. Team).
Oct. 6.—Turner Hoare & Co. C. C.
Oct. 13.—Killick Nixon & Co. C. C.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

June, 14th 1917.
June 16.—New Imperial C. C.
June 17.—The Prabhu Young C.
June 18.—The Sixteen Stars C. C.
June 23.—Twasta Kasar C. C.
June 24.—E. I. L. I. C. C.
June 30.—Elphinstone C. C.
July 1.—National C. C.
July 8.—Islam Gymkhana.
July 14.—B. B. & C. I. R. C. C.
July 15.—Telgu Friends' Union C. C.
July 21.—G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
July 22.—E. I. L. I. C. C.
July 28.—The Readiant C. C.
July 29.—P. J. New Shivaji C. C.
Aug. 4.—Eastern Telegraph C. C.
Aug. 5.—The Gujarati Union C. C.
Aug. 12.—Baronet C. C.
Aug. 19.—National C. C. (Returned).
Aug. 26.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Poona.
Sept. 1.—Grant Medical College.
Sept. 2.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
Sept. 9.—Alfred C. C.
Sept. 16.—Royal Cricketers.
Sept. 22.—Eastern Telegraph C. C.
Sept. 23.—Bombay Telgu Young Cricketers.
Sept. 30.—New Hindu C. C.

BATHING FATALITY AT MAHIM.

TWO PARSI YOUTHS DROWNED.

A sad bathing fatality occurred yesterday, at Mahim. Two Parsi youths who had gone to bathe in the sea were drowned under very painful circumstances. It appears that about ten Parsi youths went to bathe in the sea at Mahim, yesterday morning, when one of them, Eruch Dhunjishah Dorabji Mehta, aged 14 years, was carried away by a wave. One of his companions, Pestonji Manekji Batha, aged 24, went to his rescue but he himself was soon found to be in difficulties. A European gentleman, who was passing by, on noticing this, went to their rescue and succeeded in bringing Mehta to the shore. Artificial respiration was resorted to but the unfortunate youth expired soon after. Batha had in the meantime been carried by the waves farther away in the sea and it was found impossible to effect a rescue. His body was subsequently recovered.

ALLEGED DARING BURGLARY.

AT MARCKS AND CO. IN BROAD DAY-LIGHT.

An exceptionally daring burglary is reported to have occurred in broad daylight yesterday at Messrs. Marcks & Co.'s, premises in the Fort. The door of the shop in the lane facing the Currency Office was broken open although it was locked as usual. The burglar or burglars must have started their operations after mid-day as Mr. Proctor the Managing-Director was at the shop till 11 o'clock and he was careful to have this particular door locked before leaving the premises. It was in the evening that Mr. Proctor was called by the European watchmaker to discover what had happened. An hour later a European Police Inspector, with several policemen turned up on the scene, and on entering the premises, a wreckage of at least half a dozen show cases was discovered. The majority of these showcases were ransacked and jewelery to the value of over a lakh is stated to have been carried away. This would appear to be the most daring burglary that has been attempted in the Fort for many years.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

PROPOSED RATEPAYERS MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent my proposition in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay regarding the constitution—wholly on the elective system—of the local self-governing bodies in the country, wherever practicable, it is suggested that a meeting of graduates and ratepayers of all Wards may be convened in a central place—say "C" Ward—where the representatives of the Wards should be asked to express deliberately how they intend to act in this matter of vital importance. I think the suggested course is a very desirable one, and if it is so done every honest and conscientious representative in the Corporation will be prepared to meet with the wishes of his voters. It is said that pressure is already exerted on those who hunt for J.P. ships and other titles—by certain non-official members but I don't think the ratepayers' representatives and even several elected by the J.P.'s will prove false to their salt. Cannot the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha or Sir Ibrahim, or Sir Bhalchandra take the lead?—Yours, etc.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA.

THE MATRICULATION RESULT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your columns for the following. Every thoughtful and impartial observer will be on my side when I say that the Matriculation result just published is far from satisfactory. Only one-third of the total number of students have been allowed to pass. More than three thousand have been massacred. The result is a great blow to the spread of secondary and higher education in India. It seems to be a practical echo of the recent resolution in Bengal, and of the studied attempts of the educational department to check any sort of higher education in India.

Nobody knows what tests the examiners and those who finally decide the fate of thousands of promising youths adopt. Certainly, they seem to be whimsical, and are not just and proper. I know students who would stand high in their University career, and who have been a great honour and asset to their own schools have been ruined in their examination. I also know some cases in which these students who have a very little chance of passing find themselves, to their own surprise, in the list of successful candidates. Is University examination a place of luck and chance? Or is it a testing place?

I wish to bring to the notice of the public that this year the University examining authorities have been unnecessarily harsh in greatly lowering the percentage of successful candidates, and that they should issue supplementary lists as an act of justice to many brilliant students. In European countries the attempt of the examiners is always to help students to go forward. In our country it seems just the other way. This is the result of wrong ideals.—Yours, etc.,

AN OXONIAN.

Poona, June 11.

HOME RULERS AND THE WAR LOAN.

MR. BAPTISTA'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is very gratifying to find that Bombay leads in the War Loan race. I strove to add about 10 lakhs to the Loan, but no Bank would assist me, not even the three Presidency Banks. I asked for a loan of five lakhs of rupees at 6½ per cent. This was to be invested in the purchase of War Bonds redeemable in three years. The Bonds were to be retained by the Bank as security. I was also prepared, with the assistance of a few friends to give any further reasonable security the Banks required by mortgage of immoveable property. I further offered to deposit Rs. 15,000 forthwith for the purpose of meeting the difference of interest between 6½ per cent. which I was willing to give and 5½ per cent. which Government paid. This amount would suffice to pay the interest for three years. I have no doubt I could raise Rs. 15,000 among the Indian Catholics of Bombay who were anxious to subscribe but could spare no cash for the purpose! Apart from the Catholics I had already secured Rs. 15,000, with the assistance of Mr. Tilak, from members of the Home Rule League over which I preside. My lieutenants in Maharashtra confidently assured me that I could rely on them to get more if required. But no Bank would accept the proposal. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir, Jr. the very energetic secretary of the Bombay War Loan Committee endeavoured to assist me, but was not successful. What a shame!

As an humble citizen I feel tempted to ask what will the people of the British Empire think of the Home Rulers of the Province of Bombay when they learn that they were willing to suffer the loss of Rs. 15,000 in order to contribute something towards winning the War? The gift is small, but the spirit is all. And yet it is this very Home Rule League which the Government of Lord Willingdon singles out specifically for a libellous insinuation, in its educational circular. It pains us—pains us because it comes from Brutus,—comes from such a fair-minded liberal, chivalrous and sympathetic statesman as Lord Willingdon. Such is Fate's cruelty. It is so saddening.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Bombay, 16th June, 1917.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now the War Loan lottery has been started for about 50 lakhs rupees in ten rupees tickets with permission of the Government, people here show doubt as to its result in fair way.

To avoid the doubt of the people the safe way is that a committee of members from different castes be appointed and the result and prize drawing and other ceremonies with reference to the above lottery should be made before them without any tricks for 1st and 2nd women.—Yours, etc.

A TICKET HOLDER.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 15.

The following promotion in and admissions to Military Division of Indian Order of Merit, are sanctioned:—For promotion to 1st Class of Order:— No. 2103, Havildar Bir Singh, I.O.M., Sikhs, for conspicuous gallantry and skill on 15th April, 1916, when in command of picquet of 14 rifles, he organised and led an attack on a hostile picquet over 200 yards of open ground in broad daylight. The attack was made by rush over open to bombing distance whence bombs were thrown until enemy surrendered. This non-commissioned officer led charge himself and threw the first bomb. The enemy picquet consisted of 1 officer, and 21 other ranks of which the officer and 17 other ranks were captured, 2 were killed and 2 escaped. An attack was made under flanking fire from the remainder of enemy's picquet.

Award of 2nd Class Indian Order of Merit to No. 2103 Havildar Bir Singh, I.O.M., in Army Notification No. 138Q, dated 17th November, 1916, is cancelled.

For admission to 2nd Class of Order, No. 764 Naik Sawan Singh, No. 785 Naik Bhullan Khan, Sappers and Miners, for conspicuous gallantry and coolness on the night of the 4th April, 1916, when in charge of parties joining up a gap of 350 yards in the front line. These non-commissioned officers freely exposed themselves under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire and cleared casualties. It was mainly due to their action that the line was successfully consolidated. They had previously rendered very good service by energy with which they pushed forward sape against enemy's positions. Award of Indian Distinguished Service Medical to No. 785 Naik Bhullan Khan, Sappers and Miners, in the Army Department Notification No. 1388, dated 17th November, 1916, is cancelled. Admission of undermentioned Indian Officer to 2nd Class Military Division of Indian Order of Merit is sanctioned:—Subadar Turra Baz, Southern Waziristan Militia. This officer showed a great personal gallantry on 9th April, 1917, in an encounter with a gang of Mahsuds by his promptitude in taking up the position at the commencement of action and by his bravery in maintaining his position under heavy fire at close range, although he had lost one-third of his party killed and wounded. Subadar Tarra Baz enabled a picquet which had been attacked to retire to the position of comparative safety.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to declare that all Indian non-combatants attached to a force in field, shall be eligible for the grant of Indian Distinguished Service Medal as a reward for gallantry or meritorious service.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lowrence John Lumley Dundas, Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Colonel of the following Corps:—Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps, United Provinces Horse, 2nd (Northern) Regiment.

Major Leather, V.D., is granted honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE KHOJA ORPHANAGES.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter appearing in your issue of the 16th instant, over the signature of "An Inquirer." It would have been better if "Inquirer" had first approached me on the subject, as I am certain I could have easily satisfied him, and I regret that he has felt it necessary to rush into print with his complaint. Even now if he cares to communicate with me, I shall be prepared to give him such information as will satisfy him that things are not quite so bad in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Orphanage as he believes. He may or he may not choose to do so, and therefore I have to beg the favour of a short space in your columns to repudiate the charges he makes against the management of this particular Orphanage.

The present manager is no doubt new to his work, but he has the advantage of help and assistance from the previous incumbent, who has not yet altogether lost connection with the institution. Far from there being any truth in your correspondent's assertion that Education and Sanitation are neglected, I may say that these two are the very essential points to which the institution is directing its best attention. The reports of this institution for the last five years bear testimony to the training the boys receive, and the number of boys who have passed various examinations during this period, shows that the aims and objects of this institution are amply realized. As to sanitation, the premises are kept scrupulously clean, and the whole medical arrangement is in charge of our Honorary Surgeon, Dr. Rajabally Visram Patel, who looks after the whole place, as well as after the health of the boys. Indeed, we cannot thank Dr. Rajabally sufficiently for all the keen interest he evinces in the health of the boys. He visits the orphanage every now and then, and advises me on all matters pertaining to sanitation; which, in a locality of the sort in which the orphanage is situated is not a very simple matter. If an outbreak of plague in the vicinity is threatened he warns me in time, and the whole place is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and all the boys, who, in the opinion of the doctor, are fit to be inoculated, are so treated. During vacations in the schools, the boys are sent out to some of the suburbs to recuperate their health. Your corfespondent is perhaps not aware that for the last three years, we have been sending our boys to Kurla and Andheri to spend a part of their vacation, and thus it cannot fairly be said that the management is unmindful of the health of the boys.

It is the best testimony to the able management of this institution that no boy is willing to leave the orphanage, and we have on our files a number of applications, seeking admittance to the Orphanage. A vacancy, whenever it arises, is always filled by a pure orphan, one who has lost both parents.

Let me take this opportunity to appeal to the Khoja Community to make it possible for the Orphanage to have its own school. The need for it is great, but a large sum is necessary to meet it, and I hope some charitably-disposed Khoja gentleman will come forward to help the project.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Hon. Secretary,
Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage.
13, Esplanade Road,
June 16.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I think that your correspondent "Inquirer" is really worthy of being congratulated for his boldness in bringing to light the defects of the Khoja Orphanages, for the real prosperity and progress of the Khoja Community depend upon them. These orphanages provide boys, who if properly looked after and educated, will be useful and worthy members of the Khoja Community in future and if not the result will be as every one can judge for himself.

To my mind the cases of Dhunjibhai Karmali and Ladhabhai Ebrahim Orphanages are exactly the same as stated by "Inquirer." The fact is that the Trustees are not the persons desired by the community. It is very difficult to judge of the affairs at this moment unless the reports are published and circulated among the community.

With regard to the Jainbai Poor Boys' Home it would be very desirable on the part of the trustees, most of whom are orthodox, who are in posession of such a princely fund as stated by "Inquirer" to turn their eyes to the new wants of the community viz. "the higher education of the poor of the community."

In connection with the Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage, "Inquirer" seems to have blindly relied upon the information given to him by those who might have come in contact with the affairs of the Orphanage once or twice. This may be proved from the fact that about 15 per cent. of the students have failed in their examination against 50 per cent stated by him.

With regard to the mismanagement, 'Inquirer," as a well-wisher of the Orphanage, would have done better to have drawn the attention of the manager, and then in neglect of that he ought to have corresponded with the authorities instead of directly going to the press.—Yours, etc.,

AN OBSERVER.

Khoja Mohalla, June 17.

RUGBY WAR MEMORIAL.

APPEAL TO OLD RUGBEIANS IN INDIA.

The Rugby War Memorial was successfully inaugurated at a meeting held on the 4th April at the Hall of the Drapers' Company, Throgmorton St., E.C., which was numerously attended by old Rugbeians and their friends.

Lord Kilbracken, Chairman of the Governing Body, took the Chair. The first resolution was moved by Colonel Satterthwaite, President of the Old Rugbeian Society, and seconded by the Head Master, and carried unanimously, to the effect that the two main objects of the Fund would be the erection at Rugby of a permanent Memorial to Rugbeians who have fallen in the war, and provision for enabling the sons of Rugbeians who had fallen or been incapacitated in the War, to be educated at Rugby, the bulk of the Fund being devoted to this second object.

A subsequent resolution provided that if at any time it became clear to those who were administering the Fund that, after adequate provision, had been made for all possible claims on behalf of sons of Rugbeians who had died or been incapacitated in the war, there should still be a surplus available, they should be at liberty to apply such surplus for the purpose of enabling the sons of other Rugbeians who have suffered financially by the war to be educated at Rugby, preference being given to sons of those who have served in the war.

Mr. Justice Sargant has been elected Chairman of the General Committee of the Memorial, and Sir Arthur Haworth, Deputy Chairman.

Mr. A. E. Donkin, of Iverley House, Rugby, is Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. L. Eaton Smith, of 111/113 Queen Victoria St., E. C. Hon. Secretary.

£50,000 WANTED.

The aim of the Committee is to raise £50,000. Subscriptions or offers of subscriptions, either in cash or in War Loan, or offers of subscriptions by instalments, towards the raising of this sum, will be gladly received by Mr. Donkin.

At the first meeting of the General Committee held on 1st May, Mr. Donkin was able to announce that nearly £23.000 had already been subscribed towards the amount aimed at.

It is hoped that all Old Rugbeians in India or the Dominions will assist in fulfilling the objects of the Memorial by sending their contributions to Mr. Donkin.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain E T B Bedford, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D W Binnie, Highland L. I.
Captain M Brothers, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut L A Forbes, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut B J Glynn, Flying Corps.
Captain R L Johnson, Field Artillery.
Captain J T Johnston, Royal Scots.
Captain J W Kenedy, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut O H Laythorn, Field Artillery.
Lieut E W S Robertson, West Surreys.
Major W M Shaw, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Lieut R W Falconer, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.

Captain J K Boal, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H M Bussey, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R F Shedel, Essex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H W Taylor, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut R H L Whitelaw, Household Battalion.

WOUNDED.

Major W F Amstrong, Field Artillery.
Lieut F H Baber, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A Blomfield, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E S Brown, Northumberlands.
Major R P Burnett, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut P C S Burrows, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T S Chapman, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut E S Cooper, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D R Cowley, Buffs.
Second-Lieut W H Curtis, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R F C Dare, Hampshires.
Captain H C P Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A E Desmond, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G W Devitt, Field Artillery.
Lieut H D Dulcken, Londons.
Second-Lieut G S Falkner, Dublins.
Second-Lieut R C Forrester, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut E G Gale, South Staffords.
Lieut S Gavin, Devons.
Second-Lieut G A L Gibson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Glynn, Field Artillery.
Captain U I Greaves, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J M Hanson, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut E J Jackson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J W Lewis, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut B C Macnamara, North Lancs
Second-Lieut C H Mallinson, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut G C Matheson, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut R G Noble, Monmouths.
Second-Lieut A H Nutt, South Staffords.
Captain L M Ormrod, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Power, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R C Shelley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C D Smith, Norfolks.
Honorary Lieut H Solly, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J Thomson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut T Torkington, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N J Watson, Field Artillery.
Major W M Wood, Garrison Artillery

WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut E L Orme, Welsh Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut J D M Richards, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED NOW NEITHER WOUNDED NOR MISSING.

Second-Lieut F C V Holmes, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Lieut T R Conning, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S B Johnston, East Kents.
Second-Lieut R W B Sheather, West Surreys.
Lieut T M Southorn, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut MoC Ealy, Lancasters.

PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A S Drabble, Machine-gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED, NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R N Montgomery, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED PRISONER, NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut S P Smith, South Lancs.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 16.

The name of the following British officer appears in the Casualty List No. 424, of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Indian Army: Second-Lieut. L. A. Foster.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Naked Repression	6
The Fallacy of Federalism	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Indian War Loan	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Mrs. Besant's Menage	8
A London "At Home"	8
LEAGAL INTELLIGENCE	9
THE WEATHER	4
COMMERCIAL	4

BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, June 18, 1917.

NAKED REPRESSION.

So Lord Pentland has shot his bolt. The intentions of his Government had for sometime been an open secret, and Mrs. Besant and her colleagues at any rate were fully prepared for the Executive action that has now been taken against her, and against two of her chief lieutenants in the work of national propaganda. The Governor of Madras himself appears to have been a prey to no inconsiderable misgivings in regard to the step that has at last been taken. He was anxious to pave the way: to prepare the public mind, as it were, for the blow that was intended to be delivered. He began with a speech which has earned a notoriety comparable only to the outrageous Convocation address of Lord Curzon delivered before the Calcutta University. In point of fact, however, Lord Pentland's utterance has evoked more wide-spread and more whole-hearted execration even than Lord Curzon's ill-starred pronouncement. It is worth while bearing in mind that apart from this general denunciation earned by the Governor of Madras, he has been indignantly disowned by the very persons,—including members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils,—whom he made a great show and a great claim of "carrying" with him. Addressing the members of his Legislative Council Lord Pentland said:

"I feel sure that I carry you with me when I say that among Indians acquainted with public affairs, nobody having any true sense of responsibility considers it (the extension of the control of the Legislative Councils and of the elective element in them) or will declare it within the range of practical politics."

Not one single Indian "acquainted with public affairs" endorsed this astounding assumption of Lord Pentland's. On the other hand, various members of his own Legislative Council (and of the Imperial Council) categorically contradicted him. He was so universally discredited and repudiated, in fact, that Lord Pentland felt the need of "explaining" himself, and in a Press communiqué which we dealt with fully in our issue of yesterday, the Madras Government did their best to "eat the words" of his Excellency. Even so, a further attempt, at once laborious and self-conscious, was made to justify in advance the utterly unwarranted step that had been decided upon. It must be pointed out that in one respect the action of Lord Pentland's Government is unique: from not one single section of Indian public opinion has he been supported. On the contrary,—and there is added significance in the fact having regard to Lord Pentland's ostentatious and audacious claim of "carrying" Indians "acquainted with public affairs" with him,—he has been universally condemned, in sober fact, for his attitude and his assumptions from one end of the country to the other. So much for the moral support behind the policy, which Lord Pentland and his Government have at last mustered sufficient courage to carry out.

Coming to the order of internment passed against Mrs. Annie Besant (and against Messrs. Arundale and Wadia), there are certain leading considerations which it may be as well to set forth. It goes without saying that it will arouse, throughout India, nothing but the most passionate indignation as an act of arbitrary injustice bordering on the vindictive. We think we would be wanting in our duty if we were to disguise the impression that the action of the Madras Government has produced, as it was bound to produce, on the Indian mind. Apart from the personal aspect of the matter, however, let us indicate its general and constitutional character. The order of Lord Pentland's Government has been taken, it is claimed in the official communiqué, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915. This is a claim which is inadmissible. As is pointed out in the Manifesto of the Home Rule League which we publish elsewhere, the order amounts to nothing more than an abuse of the powers conferred on the Executive by the Defence of India Act. The Regulations in question were intended as a measure for the defence of India against,—(1) agents of the enemies with whom the King-Emperor is at war; (2) political and revolutionary conspiracies for the rebellious subversion of the King-Emperor's rule. We would willingly leave it to the sense of fair-play of British men and women in this country,—Lord Pentland and his entourage excepted,—to determine whether Mrs. Annie Besant and her propaganda can conceivably come under those categories. We feel sure that they would agree with Indian public opinion that to have invoked the Defence of India Act for the suppression of free discussion and lawful and constitutional agitation is a gross violation of the spirit of the Act, and a sheer and autocratic abuse of powers enfrusted for other purposes.

We need only point out that such tyrannical misuse of Executive power,—without a shred of moral justification or constitutional authority,—is foredoomed to failure. It must defeat its own object. The Home Rule for India movement, thanks mainly to Mrs. Besant's self-sacrificing devotion, has long since got past the stage where any individual or individuals might be deemed indispensable to its growth and fruition. It is no more possible for Lord Pentland to resist its steady advance than to control the tides. We are not sure indeed that Mrs. Besant's victimisation is not calculated to impart a greater impetus to the movement at the present hour than anything she might have done as a free agent in the ordinary course of her activities. Her internment should, as we feel convinced it will, have the effect of closing up the ranks of Indian patriots, regardless of the particular school to which they may have so long formally belonged. It should bring home to the Indian consciousness the forces of unregenerate reaction with which the people of this country must be prepared to reckon in the fight for the attainment of their national destiny. More than anything else Lord Pentland's attack on the ideal of Indian Self-Government,—crudely consummated through the personal punishment of Mrs. Annie Besant,—cannot fail to bring the Indian National Congress completely into line,—in the fighting line, we should say,—with the ever-growing movement of Home Rule for India. Lord Pentland, if we mistake not, will not have erred in vain. Just as Lord Curzon put forward the hand of the clock in Bengal by adding at least ten years to the national movement by his policy of unmitigated repression, so Lord Pentland, we feel assured, will be found to have substantially assisted, by his contumacious perversity, in the realization of the ideal of Home Rule within the Empire by India. "I am old, but I believe that I shall see India with Home Rule before I die," says Mrs. Besant in her parting message. There is spiritual prophecy as well as sound political acumen in that declaration of faith.

THE FALLACY OF FEDERALISM.

The more that the Imperial Federation scheme of the "Round Table," as propounded by Mr. Lionel Curtis, is subjected to sound and healthy criticism, from a variety of directions, the greater is the impracticability of it made plain. The latest criticism of this character may be profitably noticed in the columns of our able London contemporary, the "New Statesman," in its issue of 12th May last. It is an exceedingly well-reasoned-out contribution and a lucid exposure of the utter hollowness of that scheme. After enumerating at the outset the outstanding features of the proposed Federal British Empire, our contemporary proceeds to criticise it as follows:—"Having argued his way to the premise that a Federal Parliament and Government are necessary in order to give a British subject in Australia or South Africa the same control over foreign policy as a British subject in Middlesex, he proceeded to work out a scheme embodying the irreducible minimum of federalism which would satisfy it. Exhibited thus in its minimum form, federalism stands plain for everybody in the Dominions to see as something incompatible with their way of thinking." That incompatibility, as our readers are aware, has already been vigorously demonstrated by the responsible spokesmen of the Dominions. Only the other day we referred in these columns to the latest pronouncements made by the Premiers of Australia and New Zealand. The incompatibility lies in this. That this new-fangled federalism, bearing the imprimatur of the profound Mr. Curtis, will be absolutely unacceptable, for it attempts to sweep away the present basis of freedom and set up in its place the fetish of compulsion! The Self-Governing Colonies have proclaimed *urbi et orbis* that their free and healthy system of Government is best, as tested by experience, and even more, as evidenced by the way in which, of their own free will and sentiment of filial affection, they are now seconding the herculian efforts of the Mother Country for the liberation of oppressed nationalities. The New Zealand Premier declared in no uncertain tone the other day that the colonies stood on a voluntary footing for their respective greater welfare, progress and liberty. "They were keenly intent on remaining on that basis alone. It was the most efficient way to keep firm and close-knit the tie which has hitherto subsisted between the mother and the daughter countries. That tie, if it is to remain as fast as ever, demands the maintenance of the existing basis of which the underlying principle is volunteering. Federation will bring the fatal consequence of unloosening the tie and, into the bargain, provoking bitterness, if not ultimate dissension. In short, the colonies are strong in their conviction to remain mistress in their own houses. Any other idea is repugnant to them. On the voluntary basis these daughters would always be free but ready to offer any service, however heavy, whenever necessary or demanded. Just as they are unstintingly and freely giving their blood and treasure, they will do so in future, whenever a momentous crisis arises. It is this dominant, but most statesmanlike sentiment, which permeates the colonies and which is so well echoed by our London contemporary. "It is true," says the "New Statesman," "that they have no formal control over Imperial diplomacy. It is also true that they are under no formal obligation to support it either by men or money; that their contributions are all free gifts; and that if any one of them seriously decided to withdraw from the Empire and set up house by itself nobody would think of coercing it to remain. A federal constitution would be unworkable, if one of the federated countries, which disliked the policy of the majority, was free to assert a claim not to be bound by it. But the constitution of the British Empire has been,—and must remain,—workable on this very footing. Therefore, it cannot become "Federal one." This is plain and straightforward speaking. It crystalises what is uppermost in the mind of every thinking unit of the United Kingdom.

But the *piece de resistance* of the destructive, but perfectly legitimate and logical, criticism on the ill-though out and ill-digested scheme of the "Round Table" may be read in the following. "Our conclusion might reduce us to despair of the Empire, if we admitted the "Round Table" premise that federalism is the only alternative to its dissolution." But why admit that proposition at all? Are there not other ways more feasible, more appropriate, more liable to general assent, than the impractical one? Surely there are. The very evolution of British political institutions during the last seven centuries gives the answer,—England has no written constitution. The English people are so convinced of the efficacy and incalculable value of an unwritten constitution that they look askance at anything put in black and white. A constitution grows best and flourishes most when worked unfettered without the crutches of a cut and dried scheme which the new-fangled constitution mongers may manufacture. The unwritten constitution of England has grown with her growth and been strengthened with her strength. Yet, strange to say, the "Round Table" tinkerers, forgetful of that seven centuries' evolution, want to pull it down and substitute for it something which may not last even ten years! This is what the "New Statesman" itself observes, as its crowning criticism which, it is to be hoped, Mr. Lionel Curtis will read, mark and inwardly digest: "The argument by which Mr. Curtis arrived at may be logical; but his notion that logic is the thing that matters in these affairs is contradicted by the whole of our Imperial experience. It is difficult not to think that if minds like his had been in charge of the British Empire during the past half a century or so, there would be no British Empire to-day." Tableaux! After this Parthian shot of our contemporary,—a really just verdict,—Indian men of light and leading would do well to dismiss from their minds the fantastic constitution to which the new-fangled empire builders would fain commit their country!

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Amnesty.

There will be profound satisfaction throughout the Empire at the announcement made by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons that "the Government was releasing all Irish prisoners without reservation." There is real statemanhip in the decision which has been arrived at by Mr. Lloyd George's Government, and they could not have selected a more opportune hour to announce it. The psychological moment, indeed, had not a little to do with determining the policy of the Government. As Mr. Bonar Law said Government "had long and anxiously considered the position of Irish political prisoners," and had felt that in view of the approaching session of the Irish Convention,—"in which Irishmen themselves would meet to settle the difficult problem of future administration of their country",—it was "beyond measure desirable that it should meet in an atmosphere of harmony and goodwill in which all parties could unreservedly join."

Success of the Convention.

The Government of Mr. Lloyd George could not have given a more striking and perhaps in all the circumstances a more generous proof of their sincere anxiety to ensure, as far as possible, that the historic Convention they have summoned should have a reasonable, and even probable, chance of completing its momentous task with success and in amity. Nothing, as Mr. Bonar Law said, could be more regrettable than that "the work of the Convention should be prejudiced at the outset, by embittered associations, which might even hinder that settlement to which we all look forward with hope." Anyone who knows the facts of the internal situation in Ireland since the Black Easter would agree that Mr. Bonar Law has not overstated the case. The rebellion and its aftermath left a heritage of bitterness which even Mr. Redmond's tact and influence appear to have failed to soften in any appreciable degree, and which has admittedly derived sustenance from the captivity of the Irish political prisoners. Having regard to the intensity of national feeling in Ireland on the subject, it was no idle fear that the Convention and its work might be seriously prejudiced by the continued incarceration of the Irish rebels. Their release, on the eve of the Convention, as Mr. Law said, should remove "one of the main causes of serious misunderstanding" between the Irish people and the Imperial Parliament.

BOMBAY HOME RULE LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

The following manifesto has been issued by the members of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League.

1. We, the members of the Bombay Home Rule League, protest against the recent utterance of the Governor of Madras in which he condemned the movement for the early grant of self-government for India and said that all thoughts of it should be "put entirely out of mind" in the interests of progress and order; and, in which he associated this condemnation of those who advocate the early grant of self-government, (as demanded in the Resolution of the Indian National Congress, 1916) and the agitation for the same, with a condemnation of "unwise," "dangerous" and "violent" methods and "extravagant aims", and threatened action on the part of his Government against those who continued to pursue these methods, without substantiating by any sort of evidence whatever his allegation that such methods as he described have been or are being pursued.

2. The object of the Home Rule League is the attainment of self-government within the Empire, that is also the first article of the constitution of the National Congress. The immediate object of the Home Rule League is to work for the attainment of the Scheme of Reforms drawn up by the All-India Congress Committee and All-India Moslem League and endorsed and carried by the Session of the Congress at Lucknow in 1916, as a *definite step* towards self-government. These are the objects of the League, no more, no less. The practical work of the League, as a body allied to, recognised by and working under the Congress, is to carry out the mandate of the Congress to carry on an active educative propaganda by means of meetings, lectures, publications etc., in support of the Congress Scheme of Reforms. That is the work that has been and is being carried on by the Home Rule League in a lawful and constitutional manner; no more, no less, and we challenge the Governor of Madras to prove that the Home Rule League any time departed in any way whatever from lawful and constitutional methods of agitation, or offended against any order issued by Executive authority.

3. We protest against the action taken by the Government of Madras for the internment of Mrs. Besant, the revered President of the League, and Messrs. Arundale and B. P. Wadia and for the restriction of their right to speak, write, publish or procure the publication of any matter written by them, as an abuse of the powers conferred, on the Executive by the Defence of India Act which was passed as a measure for the defence of India: (i) against the agents of the enemies with whom the King-Emperor is at war and (ii) against political and revolutionary conspiracies for the rebellious subversion of the King-Emperor's rule; and not for the suppression or restriction of free discussion and lawful and constitutional propaganda. We regard this act of the Government of Madras not only as unjustifiable but tyrranical, as an outrage on the liberties of the people assured to them by the solemn promises and charters of the Sovereign, and as a defiance of those principles of liberty and freedom, and all those popular rights, for which the present war, in which all the resources of the people of India have been willingly engaged, is being waged.

4. Finally, with a full sense of responsibility, and conviction of the rightfulness and legitimacy of the objects for which we stand, as well as the methods by which we seek to attain them, we endorse and stand by the words of the Honorary President of the League, the revered Sir Subramania Iyer.—"we cannot retrace our steps and we will face all penalties" we mean to go forward in performance of what we conceive to be our duty in carrying on the lawful and constitutional propaganda of the Home Rule League, and, secure in our loyalty to our King and our country, we refuse to be deterred from that duty.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies lunched at the Yacht Club on Saturday. His Excellency attended the Executive Council Meeting in the afternoon, at the Secretariat.

Their Excellencies took tea on Saturday with H. H. the Maharaja Ccindia of Gwalior, at "Samudra Mahal."

The American Consul, Mr. Stuart Lupton, dined at Government House, on Saturday night.

Their Excellencies lunched at the Maharaja Gaekwad Officers' Hospital, and in the afternoon accompanied by Colonel Beyts and Miss Rait, visited the Nurses' Home, Bandra.

There was a small dinner party at Government House last night.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Rattigan, Chief Judge designate of the Punjab Chief Court, will not be returning to India until after the vacation.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chitty of the Calcutta High Court presumably takes leave in combination with long vacation.

Mr. G. Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the Education Department, Government of India, has been appointed Secretary to the Calcutta University Commission which will assemble under the chairmanship of Dr. Michael Sadler next cold weather.

FRENCH CAPTURE TRIKALA AND KALAMBAKA.

ITALIANS CAPTURE CORNOCAVENTO.

GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES TO RUSSIA.

BRILLIANT FRENCH VICTORY.

TRIKALA AND KALAMBAKA OCCUPIED.

ADVANCE SOUTHWARDS CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 17.

A French Eastern communiqué says our infantry has occupied Kalambaka and Trikala. The advance southwards continues without a hitch.

The inhabitants of Larissa have enthusiastically proclaimed their adherence to M. Venezelos.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY NEAR CORNILLET.

TRENCH ELEMENT AT MONTBLOND REGAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 17.
Recd. 1 p.m, June 17

A communiqué says the artillery was fairly active north and south of the river Ailette, also in the Champagne in the sector of Cornillet.

At Montblond near Courcy we regained the trench element which the enemy captured in the morning. All occupants were killed or captured.

DEARTH OF NEWS FROM SPAIN.

WHOLE SITUATION OBSCURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 17.

Dearth of news from Spain is exciing comment. After a silence of three days two messages from Reuter's correspondent in Madrid have been received dated the 15th instant. One denies that the Bilbao regiment refused to go a route march and the other states that a group of Deputies has issued a manifesto protesting that constitution has been violated since Parliament has been prevented from intervening in grave questions, and calling upon all deputies to restore the sovereignty of Parliament.

Statements which have been published in London declare that the discontent in the Spanish army has led to the formation of committees to demand reforms in pay and treatment, and that the success of this military strike has resulted in an increase of pro-German reactionary intrigues which are taking an anti-dynastic form. The whole situation, however, is obscure and elucidation is anxiously awaited.

Reuter learns that well-informed persons are disposed to take a more favourable view of the situation in Spain based on trustworthy information. It is more than probable that the difficulties are purely internal and in spite of contrary rumours, are not due to German intrigue.

GRAVE RIOTING IN ESSEN AND OTHER GERMAN TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, June 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 17.

Grave rioting is reported at Essen and other German towns.

DRASTIC TREATMENT TO PROFITEERS.

LORD RHONDDA IN AGREEMENT WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 17.

The "Observer" states that Mr. Lloyd George has resolved to deal drastically with profiteers.

Lord Rhondda takes office in complete agreement with Mr. Lloyd George on that subject.

M. JONNART IN ATHENS.

HIGH-COMMISSIONER OF PROTECTING POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 16.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 17.

M. Jonnart is taking up his residence here as High Commissioner of Protecting Powers whose diplomatic representatives will temporarily withdraw.

The British Ambassador has already left.

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

CORNOCAVENTO CAPTURED.

ENEMY ATTACKS AT ORTIGARA FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 17.

An Italian communiqué says we attacked and carried the strongly fortified position of Cornocavento in Eastern Trentino. We took prisoners the remainder of the garrison and captured two guns and a large quantity of supplies and ammunition.

The enemy is being continually reinforced. He violently attacked our positions at Ortigara but all the attacks failed. We took fifty-two prisoners.

ITALIAN CABINET CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, June 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 17.

Signor Dallolio has been promoted to the post of the Minister of Munitions from Under-Secretary.

Signor Arlotta becomes a Minister without portfolio.

The Ministers of War and Marine have resigned and resume active service. General Giardino and Rear-Admiral Triangi succeed as Ministers of War and Marine respectively.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE LEAVES GREEK TERRITORY.

FURTHER TROOPS LANDED AT PIRAEUS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, June 16.
Recd. 1 p.m., June 17.

Ex-King Constantine has finally left the Greek territory. The Military Club has been closed.

A proclamation has been issued that persons tampering with the military telegraph or telephone wires will be shot.

Further troops have been landed at Piraeus. Navigation in Greek waters and traffic on railways is being resumed and normal conditions are being re-established.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE'S PARTY.

GERMAN PRESS ON GRECIAN SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, June 14.—In answer to a question in the House of Lords as to whether King Constantine would be accompanied by the party of his friends, Lord Curzon replied, he was unable to say whether the King's German assistants had cleared out. The German press suggests that unless Prince Alexander obeys the Entente's commands, Greece will become a Venezelist Republic.

GERMAN ADMISSION ON MESSINES VICTORY.

London, June 14.—The "Muenchner Nueste Nachuchten" admits Messines was an incontestable British success, though it claims that it is only local. It pays a tribute to the British artillery strategy and the thoroughness of preparation of which regrettable German losses in prisoners and material were inevitable in consequence.

AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES TO BE INTERNED.

London, June 14.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegram Co. says the Austrian peace delegates are at present at Moscow on their way to Siberia for internment.

ALLIED TROOPS FOR OCCUPATION OF THESSALY.

TRANSPORTED FROM SALONIKA WITHOUT ACCIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 17.

British, French and Russian troops for occupation of Thessaly were transported from Salonika without accident though several submarines were lurking en route.

GERMAN HORRORS IN BELGIUM

MR. BALFOUR ON TRUE REMEDY.

RELIEF COMMITTEE COLLECT £ 2½ MILLIONS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, June 15.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., June 17.

Mr. Balfour was given a cordial reception on his first public appearance since his return from America, at a meeting of the Belgian Relief Fund Committee at Mansion House. Messages were read from King George and King Albert.

The Lord Mayor said that the Committee had collected two and a half millions.

Mr. Balfour said the most touching contribution was from the children of the Empire to the children of Belgium. He also singled out New Zealand's extraordinary contribution, equalling ten shillings per head of the whole of her population. He paid a glowing tribute to the generous decision of the United States to assume the whole financial burden of Belgian relief.

FRIGHTFULNESS—A PART OF SETTLED POLICY.

Mr. Balfour next drew attention to the German frightfulness in Belgium, which was deliberate and constantly encouraged, and was not merely a result of the passage of an invading army. It was now obvious that the frightfulness was the part of a settled policy and Germany committed frightfulness with complete indifference to the sufferings of humanity. We ought never forget the lesson which German behaviour in Belgium taught us. Belgium stood as an example of the untrustworthy honour of militant imperialistic Germany. President Wilson's latest speech, formed a complete justification of the great alliance of nations loving liberty against the monstrous tyranny and coercion of the civilised world which was premised if we submitted to an conclusive, ineffectual peace.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour said the only true remedy for the wrongs of Belgium was the defeat of Germany.

JAPANESE DESTROYERS ENGAGE ENEMY SUBMARINES.

THE SAKAKI DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 17.

The Japanese Naval Attache communicates that one of the Japanese destroyer flotillas on 11th instant engaged enemy submarines in the Mediterranean. The result is unknown.

The Sakaki was damaged by an enemy torpedo but was safely towed to port. Fifty-five were lost.

The British Admiralty states that the Sakaki gallantly aided in rescuing people from the Transylvania, which was torpedoed, winning everybody's admiration.

TRANSPORT ANNAM TORPEDOED.

SUNK IN IONIAN SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 16.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 17.

Transport, Annam, six thousand tons, was torpedoed and sunk in the Ionian Sea on 11th instant while being escorted. Bombs were thrown at the submarine which did not appear aiain. There were no casualties.

MOREMI SET ON FIRE.

AMERICAN STEAMER'S SPLENDID FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 16.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 17.

It is officially announced that the American oil tank steamer Moremi was set on fire and sunk by a German submarine, following upon a battle in which three hundred shots were fired, of which the Moremi fired two hundred. Four Americans were killed.

The Captain of the submarine congratulated the Captain of the Moremi on the splendid fight.

INTERNMENT OF GREEK OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A correspondent of "The Times" at Athens says that M. Gounaris, General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas, will probably be interned in Malta.

ENEMY AIRSHIPS IN ENGLAND.

DROP BOMBS IN KENT.

ONE ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN IN FLAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 17.

A British official communiqué says, early this morning some enemy airships approached the East and south-east coast. Two came a short distance inland, one crossing East Anglia and the other coming over Kent. The latter dropped bombs and some damage was done and a fire broke out in a coast town.

One zeppelin was brought down in flames.

MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

41 KILLED AND 130 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 16.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 17.

The Press Bureau announces that forty-one were killed and 130 injured in the Ashton-under-Lyne explosion. The fire caused the explosion. The majority of work people escaped.

GERMANY'S PEACE OVERTURES TO RUSSIA.

SWISS GOVERNMENT'S MEDIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, June 16.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., June 17.

Facts have come to light showing that the Swiss Government has been acting as an intermediary between Germany and Russia in promoting aims of peace. A telegram despatched from Berne on the 5th instant in the cypher of the Swiss Federal Council to a certain person in Petrograd says that Hofmann, a member of the Swiss Federal Council authorises the following moral communication:—Germany will undertake no offensive, while an arrangement with Russia is possible. I am convinced after conversations with an important personage that Germany aims at peace with Russia honourable to both, with intimate economic and commercial relations and financial support to rehabilitate Russia, no interference in internal affairs of Russia, an *entente cordiale* regarding Poland, Lithuania and Courland and the restoration of occupied provinces including the Austrian territory in possession of Russia.

LATER.

Hofmann's telegram was addressed to the Swiss Minister in Petrograd.

It is significant that simultaneously with the publication of Hofmann's communication a statement appears in the official "Norddeutche Allgemeine Zeitung" that Russia's formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is acceptable to Germany.

MEMBERS OF AUSTRIAN ESPIONAGE BUREAU.

VISIT RUSSIAN LINES AS PARLEMENTAIRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 17.

The Austrian officers and privates who visited the Russian lines at Yezopol on south-western front as parlementaires and were arrested have proved to be members of the Austrian espionage bureau.

SOLDIERS' AND WORKMENS' DELEGATES.

PAN-RUSSIAN CONGRESS OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, June 17.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., June 17.

The Pan-Russian congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates has opened.

DECLARATION FOR M. VENEZELOS.

BY THE PEOPLE OF ELASSONIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

Mr. Ward Price says that people at Elassonia declared for M. Venezelos. "Te Deum" was sung on the receipt of the news of the King's abdication.

WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RESULTS.

FINANCE MEMBER'S CONGRATULATIONS.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has received the following telegram from the Hon. Sir William Meyer:—

Heartiest congratulations to your Excellencies and all concerned on splendid War Loan results achieved by Bombay which have contributed so materially to the great success of the loan for India as a whole. Now that the main section is closed, I have fullest confidence that Loan Committees will use their best exertions to stimulate subscriptions to the Postal Section which remains open till 15th October and purchase of Cash Certilcates.

WAR LOAN DAY AT BANSDA.

The 14th of June was observed as War Loan Day at Bansda and all the schools were closed. A concert was arranged by the boys and girls of the local schools in the evening and was a grand success. All the State officers, and several ladies and gentry attended the gathering. A decent sum has been received from the receipts of the concert, which together with the State donation will be invested in buying War Loan the interest of which will be spent every year in gibing prizes to students for proficiency in games, etc. The teachers of all the schools had also explained the objects of the War Loan to the students on the 13th instant.

After the concert was over the Dewan Saheb addressed the meeting, and the audience prayed for early victory to the arms of the Allies.

AUSTRIA'S CONCENTRATION.

FOR SUPREME EFFORT AGAINST ITALY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 17.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Giornal d'Italia's" correspondent at the front has ascertained from prisoners that Austria, profiting by the situation in Russia is concentrating her strength for a supreme effort against Italy and has not abandoned the offensive plans. The "Corriere d' Italia" learns from Zurich that General Mackensen after inspecting the Trentino front is going to Vienna to submit plans to the Emperor.

THE GUJERAT SABHA.

PROTEST AGAINST LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

The following resolutions were adopted by a general meeting of the Gujerat Sabha held at Ahmedabad on June 14, 1917:

I. That this Sabha regrets that an authoritative declaration about the granting of Self-Government to India within the Empire within a specified time as demanded by Sir S. P. Sinha and the Maharaja of Bikaneer during their recent visit to England as well as by the Indian National Congress, the All India Moslem League and the various Provincial Conferences and Leaders of public opinion in India, has long been delayed and urges upon the Government of India to publicly make such a declaration at as early a date as possible.

II. That this Sabha strongly protests against the tone and substance of Lord Pentland's recent speech in the Madras Legislative Council, foreshadowing the policy of repression against constitutional agitation and requests the Government of India to instruct all Provincial Governments to refrain from taking steps to prevent constitutional agitation for reforms as advocated by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League.

III. That this Sabha strongly protests against the circular issued by the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay prohibiting students from schools and colleges from attending political meetings especially those convened or organized by Home Rule Leagues or at which Home Rule is to be advocated, as being a very retrograde measure going to the very root of free public life and all political education in the Presidency.

MRS. BESANT TO BE INTERNED.

ALSO MESSRS. B. P. WADIA AND G. S. ARUNDALE.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 16.

In connection with the Home Rule propaganda Mr. P. Hannvoton and Mr. Williams of the C.I.D. Police visited the office of "New India" this morning and it is believed Mr. B. P. Wadia and Mr. Arundale have been served with notice of internment.

Mrs. Besant was recently summoned to Ootacamund to interview the Governor, but as Lord Pentland has arrived in Madras this morning she has gone to see his Excellency. The result of her interview has not transpired yet.

LATER.

The following Press Communiqué has been issued:—

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, the Governor in Council has directed the service of orders on Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia, prohibiting them from attending or taking any part in any meeting, from delivering any lecture, from making any speech and from publishing or procuring publication of any writing or speech composed by them placing their correspondence under censorship and directing that after the expiry of the brief prescribed period they shall cease to reside in the City of Madras or district of Chingleput and shall take up their residence and remain within any one of the following six areas:—(1) Nilgiri district, (2) Coimbatore district, (3) Bellary district, (4) Palni Hills, (5) Shervaroy Hills, and (6) Municipal town of Vizagapatam.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

MRS. BESANT'S INTERVIEW WITH LORD PENTLAND.

"NOTHING TO WITHDRAW OR EXPLAIN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 17.

The following report of Mrs. Besant's interview with the Governor, appears in the "Hindu" this evening. It transpires that his Excellency told Mrs. Besant that the Government intended to put a stop to all her activities. His Excellency had no proposals to make but asked Mrs. Besant whether she had any to make. Mrs. Besant said she had none. She had nothing to withdraw or explain. His Excellency gave Mrs. Besant time to consider, which, she said, was not necessary. His Excellency asked whether she would see him to-morrow, to which Mrs. Besant said she would rather not trouble his Excellency. Then she asked leave to withdraw and the interview terminated.

MRS. BESANT'S INTERNMENT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

In connection with the internment orders just issued, the "Pioneer" writes:—"No doubt the organs of the Home Rule movement in various parts of the country will find much to criticise in the action taken by the Madras Government, but the latter after all are the best judges as to the injurious effects of Mrs. Besant's activities in the presidency. It has to be remembered that the Governor who has been goaded into thus curtailing the liberties of Mrs. Besant and her friends belongs to a political party which has the strongest possible distaste for interfering with individuals' freedom of action.

The "Leader" says:—The threat has become a fact. Repression will not succeed in suppressing a righteous national movement. Coercion produces an effect very different from what is intended by authority. It gives a momentum to the movement.

"RESERVED COMPARTMENTS AGAIN."

UNSATISFACTORY DECISION IN KARACHI CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, June 16.

The important Railway case against two railway servants at Karachi Cantonment Station for having used force in the case of Mr. Durgadas B. Advani, Municipal Councillor, Karachi, Secretary, Karachi Citizens' Association, Sind, Provincial Secretary, Home Rule League and a prominent public worker, who had entered the European compartment, not finding room in the Indian compartment, was decided by the Magistrate, who, ordered payment of Rs. 50 as compensation to the two accused persons who were acquitted.

The case has excited public opinion a great deal against the Magistrate's decision and the remarks in the judgment and the injustice involved in the reservation of compartments. Mr. Durgadas is expected to appeal to the Sind Judicial Commissioner Court and push matters to extreme limit of constitutional agitation.

MRS. BESANT'S MESSAGE.

"TO MY BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN INDIA."

Mrs. Annie Besant writes as follows in "New India" of June 15th with this foreword: "I wrote this to leave behind me, when I thought I was going to Ooty. Now, as I have to see H. E. the Governor to-morrow, I think it is safer to print it to-day, lest I should be interned and unable to speak."

"These are the times that try men's souls." Thus spake one who faced the fiery furnace of trial, and who faltered neither in faith nor in courage. It is ours to-day to face a powerful Autocracy, determined to crush out all resistance to its will, and that will is to prevent India from gaining Self-Government, or Home Rule, in the Reconstruction of the Empire after the War.

The National Congress has declared in conjunction with the All-India Muslim League that India must be lifted from the position of a Dependency to that of an equal partner in the Empire. To that end they drafted a scheme of reforms, which proposed that the Legislative Councils should be much enlarged and elected on as broad a basis as possible, with a four-fifths majority of elected members, and that control of taxation and expenditure—the power of granting or refusing supply—should be placed in the hands of this Legislative Council, so as to subordinate the Executive to the Legislative Council. This is the feature of the scheme specially selected by H. E. the Governor of Madras for reprobation, and although it had been planned—in consonance with the practice of civilised Nations—by the most responsible public men in the country, and accepted by the great mass of popularly elected delegates at the Lucknow National Congress and the Muslim League 1916, His Excellency was pleased to aver that no Indian with knowledge of affairs would endorse it, and this soon after it had been endorsed by Mr. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., late Dewan of Travancore, Mysore and Baroda.

The difference of opinion between the Governor of Madras and the large majority of educated Indians is a small matter; but the resolution to crush Home Rule by force is a very serious one. It is practically proposed to strangle by violence the political educative propaganda the Congress ordered its own Committees, the Home Rule Leagues, and other similar bodies to carry on. We are therefore faced by the alternative of disobeying the mandate of the country or that of the Governor of Madras, an alternative which has been faced in the past by all countries which suffer under autocracies, and which India—the last great civilised country to be subjected to autocracy, save those under the Central Powers in Europe—has now to face. For myself, as a member of the All-India Congress Committee, I elect to obey the mandate of the country, in preference to that of the Governor of Madras, which has no moral justification behind it, which outrages British law and custom, and imposes an unwarrantable, and I believe, an illegal restriction on the fundamental Rights of Man. I know that this resolution of mine, setting myself against the strongest autocracy in the world in the midst of a disarmed and helpless people, will seem to most an act of madness, but by such acts of madness Nations are inspired to resist oppression. Others will scoff at it as an easy martyrdom, deliberately courted; they have already done so, to discount it beforehand, they who would not face exclusion from Government House, let alone the loss of liberty, the seizure of property, and the exclusion from public life, which has been my one work and joy for forty-three years. When I was twenty-five I wrote, anonymously, my first Freethought pamphlet, and within a year, as I refused to attend the Sacrament I had ceased to believe in, I was turned out by my husband from his home. I did not then, and do not now, blame him, for the position of a Vicar with a heretic wife was impossible, and his friends urged him to the step. At twenty-six, at the end of July, 1874, I joined the National Secular Society, for the first time heard Mr. Bradlaugh lecture on August 2, and received my certificate of membership and had an interview with him a day or two later. On Aug. 30, I wrote my first article in the "National Reformer," and continued to write in it regularly, till he died in 1891. My real public life dates from my first public lecture on "The Political Status of Women," for the Co-operative Institute in August, 1874.

Since then my life has been given wholly to the service of the public, as I have seen service, so that the deprivation of the liberty to render service is the greatest loss that can befall me. I know that the selfish and the unpatriotic cannot realise this, but those who have a similar Dharma, they will understand. Apart from the joy of service, life has no attractions for me, save the happiness that flows from a few deep and strong personal attachments. To surrender liberty and touch with those I love is to me worse than death. But to live free and with them, a coward and dishonoured, a traitor to Dharma and to India, would be hell, I take the easier path.

Those who rob me of liberty will try to blacken me, in order to escape shame for themselves. The Defence of India Act was never intended to be used to prevent public political speech, free from all incitement to or suggestion of, violence, and accompanied with no disturbance of any kind. My paper could have been stopped by the Press Act, by forfeiture of security and confiscation of press. But the Government is afraid to face the High Court, which has already pronounced its former procedure to be illegal. An autocracy is ever afraid of law, and hence the Government takes the step of shutting me up—a cowardly course—and hopes to prevent any public protest by striking down all who resist it. The Defence of India Act is being used to suppress all political agitation of an orderly character, so that it may pretend to England that India is silent and indifferent.

Sir Subramaniam's brave action, followed by those of the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariar, Chairman of the Kumbakonam Municipality, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghavier, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. Rangaswami Aiyar of Madura, Public Prosecutor and Pleader, with the effective letter of Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, defending the Congress and League scheme against the strictures of the Governor—these all show the spirit of Madras, and will, I feel sure, be followed by many others of this city, now scattered far and wide over the country, enjoying their well-won holiday, and unconscious of what is being done so cleverly by the Executive in their absence. If any attempt be made to justify my internment by pretence of my entering into or cognisance of any conspiracy, or communication with the enemy, I fling the lie in the slanderer's teeth. I know that some postcards with my portrait, purporting to come from Germany and said to be seditious, have been sent to friends. I have been told of them, but have not seen a copy. They may have been fabricated in Germany, or by the C.I.D., here, but I have nothing to do with them.

If it be said that I have carried on a "campaign of calumny," which I utterly deny, the fault lies with Lord Pentland, who could, once again, have forefeited my security and confiscated my press. But then his Advocate-General would have had to prove it in Court and before the Privy Council, and that he could not do. It is easy for a Governor, if he has no scruples, to calumniate a person from the safe security of a Council meeting at Ooty, and then to lock up the calumniated. Such is the natural course of an irresponsible autocrat.

Such men, to protect themselves, as we saw in the case of Sir Reginald Craddock, having silenced their victims, proceed to blacken and defame them before the world. How else can they justify themselves? When the dry facts as to poverty, starvation, overtaxation, illiteracy, are stated, they are "Calumny." My littlebook, *India—a Nation* was stopped because it stated them. It was "calumny." To say that the average life period in India is 23-5, that in England it is 40, in New Zealand 60, is "calumny." To publish a table of literacy in England, Japan, Russia, Baroda, and British India is "calumny." To show that the raised assessment on land in one district was balanced that same year in the increased debt of the raiyats to the sowcars is "calumny." To show by these and many other facts that the autocracy in India is not even efficient is "calumny." To quote ancient books to show the state of the country in the pre-British days is "calumny"—if it shows widespread prosperity and wealth; if it tells of raids and wars, then it is history.

Let them talk as they will; they "come and go, impermanent." But Lord Pentland—a good but weak man, driven into tyranny by strong and ruthless men, like Messrs. Gillman and Davidson our real rulers—will have to answer for his actions before the Indian public, before the British Democracy, before history, which records the struggles for Liberty, and before God. Will his conscience be as clear as mine?

I hear, but gossip is unreliable, that to avoid internment I shall be told either to go to England or to promise to abstain from political speaking and writing. I shall do neither. I do not run away from a struggle into which I have led others, and leave them in the middle of the field. Our work has been wholly constitutional; there has been no threat, no act, of violence; in nothing has the law been transgressed. We believed that we were living under the Crown of Great Britain, and had the constitutional right of speech and law-abiding agitation for reforms in the system of Government under which we live. Still, we were aware that we were living under an autocracy, which first punishes and then issues orders forbidding the act punished, and we took the risk; for the risk was personal, whereas the suppression of free speech means secret conspiracy leading to revolution, in which many suffer, I have often pointed that in India liberty and property can be confiscated by Executive Order, and that therefore no man is safe; an Executive Order forfeited my security and deprived me of another Rs. 10,000. Now an Executive Order deprives me of my liberty. It is well. The world will learn how India is governed, and that while England asks India to fight against autocracy in Europe, and drains her of her capital to carry on the War, England's agents use all the methods of autocracy in India.

. . . . . .

What is my crime, that after a long life of work for others, publicly and privately, I am to be dropped into the modern equivalent of the Middle Age *oubliette*—internment? My real crime is that I have awakened in India the National self-respect, which was asleep, and have made thousands of educated men feel that to be content with being "a subject race" is a dishonour. Mr. Lloyd George said truly that Ireland's discontent was not material, it was due to the wounding of National self-respect, and therefore could not be cured even by prosperity. I have made them feel that to live under an autocracy, to dance attendance on Governors and Collectors, to be ruled and taxed without their own consent, to be told that they were not fit to govern themselves, to see young Englishmen in the Public Services of their country preferred to experienced Indians, to have highly paid Imperial Services for foreigners lording it over less well paid Provincial Services for "natives"—"natives" being the natural owners of their own land, that these and a hundred other like things were intolerable and should be ended. Life does not consist in money and clothes, in motor-cars and invitations to Government House. Life consists in liberty, in self-respect, in honour, in right ambition, in patriotism, and in noble living. Where these are absent, life is not worth-living. It is not the life of a man, in the image of God, but of a brute, well fed by his owner.

Thanks to Sir S. Subramaniam's splendid courage, he and I stand together in this fight for freedom, with the advantage, not shared by the other members of our gallant little band—who have proved their right to be called leaders by springing forward to lead in the moment of peril—that he is well-known in England through his work as a High Court Judge and the great praise of him by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and he is also personally known to his Majesty the King-Emperor. No one will believe that such a man is an inconsiderate and headlong agitator. His arrest, if made, will draw English attention to the state of affairs here. I also have the advantage of being personally well-known in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Australia, Italy, Canada, New Zealand, America, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, in the first five personally as a fighter for liberty of speech and political and social reforms, as a Trade Unionist, a member of "the old International," a Radical, and a Socialist, and in the rest by reputation; in all as a religious teacher. In Russia I am known as a member of the old exiles in England, in the days of Stepniak. None will feel surprised that I am carrying on the old fight for freedom, here in India. . . . . .

I have worked for India in India for nearly 24 years, and for 14 years before that in England; my *England, India and Afghanistan* is as outspoken as *India—a Nation*. In India, I have worked for the old religions and for Islam and against perversion to Christianity; I have worked for education—the Central Hindu College, now the centre of the Hindu University, and the Theosophical Educational Trust are my witness; I have worked for social reform on religious lines; I am still working for all of these, and in addition for that which alone can make these safe for Home Rule for India, Self-Government within the Empire.

Only by winning Home Rule can India secure her material prosperity; only thus can she save what is left of her trade, her industries and her agriculture, improve them and reap the results of her own labour. The descent of Lever Bros to capture the soap industry, crushing the nascent factories in Bombay, Madras and the U. P. is a prophecy of what will happen after the War with Imperial Preference—the fierce competition of British capitalists on Indian soil with Indian industries. It is said that the Government is going to sell their soap factory created with Indian money, to Lever Bros. thus making it a British industry, but that I cannot believe. Lever Bros. is strong enough to crush the Indian manufacturers without Government help.

I write plainly, for this is my last word. I go into enforced silence and imprisonment, because I love India and have striven to arouse her before it was too late. It is better to suffer than to consent to wrong. It is better to lose liberty than to lose honour.

I am old, but I believe that I shall see India win Home Rule before I die. If I have helped ever so little to the realisation of that glorious hope, I am more than satisfied.

God Save India. Vande Mataram.

ANNIE BESANT.

June, 12th 1917.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MRS BESANT'S PROPOSALS.

Mrs. Besant writes in "New India":—A little Educational Conference was held last night, presided over by myself, as I planned that I was summoned in order to mislead by H. E. the Governor; and the Board therefore wished to place the National Board now forming in the hands of the Registrar approved of by those who had already accepted membership—Mr. George S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab)—who was fully competent to advise on all educational matters. At my earnest request, he has agreed to devote himself wholly to this work, abstaining entirely from all political speech or writing, in order that the educational infant may find its feet. I know that I have demanded a great sacrifice from him, but under present conditions I have a right to demand it, and he has generously complied with my request. (Earlier in the day, we had had a special meeting of the Home Rule League, and the Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar was elected as Organising Secretary, in the place of Mr. G. S. Arundale, resigned at my request.)

As the Board of National Education is not yet registered, the T. E. T. took up the immediate work, and sanctioned the opening of commercial classes at Madanapalle, and the engagement of trained instructors. These will belong to the College Department, and no one will be admitted to them who has not passed out of the Sixth Form, by S. S. L. C. or Matriculation, or other equivalent examination. After a three years' course, the student will be competent to earn a livelihood, if he secures the diploma of the National University. It is hoped to open also an agricultural class, and one for mensuration, surveying, etc.

The ordinary Arts and Science classes will go on at Madanapalle, but no student should join these without understanding that, under present circumstances, the College may be disaffiliated, so that its students will not be able to go up for the University examinations. If, therefore, they cling to Government service, law or western medicine, they should join some other College. Those who prefer a degree from a National University can join and work on the usual lines till the new curricula, to be gradually introduced, are formed.

I have appointed Mr. Arundale as Acting President of the T.E.T. in my place, if I am absent, and Mr. Ernest Wood, Secretary of the T. E. T., has joined the Board of National Education.

ANNIE BESANT.

NOT TO LOSE FAITH IN RIGHTEOUSNESS OF THE CAUSE.

(Associated Press.)

The "Leader" also publishes to-day two letters from the Hon. Pundit M. M. Malaviya towards the Home Rule movement written before the internment order became known. Mr. Malaviya says that attempts to repress constitutional agitation for Home Rule will be resisted with soul force. They will fail.

Dr. Sapru writes:—It is clearly the duty of public men to warn Government against the atmosphere they are creating around them, just as much as it is their duty to tell their countrymen not to lose faith in the righteousness of their cause and not to cower before any repression.

THE INTERNMENT OF MRS. BESANT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ever since Lord Pentland made his now notorious speech in the Madras Legislative Council there was a fear that the speech would be followed by oppressive measures of a drastic character which would deprive the country of the services of Mrs. Besant and her brave co-workers. Sir Subramaniya's letter confirmed this fear and the rumours that reached my ears when last week I happened to be in Madras further confirmed it. The inevitable has happened and the Government of Madras, in their zeal to suppress the Home Rule propaganda, have taken a step, which, if it does anything, will go a great way towards strengthening the cause of Home Rule. But while that is so, it is with pain that we, the young men of India, who had but learned to adore Mrs. Besant and to recognise her as the maker of modern India, see that her activities are temporarily suspended by the arbitrary action of executive authority, and that she is forced to live under a restriction of her liberty that is a reproach to the name of British justice. Mrs. Besant has not merely worked successfully in the political field of India but it is she who has brought about the religious revival in India, has helped the cause of national education, has worked as an active social reformer, and, in fact, we see the spirit of Mrs. Besant in every young man of the country to-day who is inspired with zeal and love for his motherland and its progress and welfare. It is now more than a quarter of a century that Mrs. Besant has lived and worked in India and can, therefore, be rightly said to know more about India—certainly much more—than a man who has hardly lived here for five years in the atmosphere of the bureaucrats. Lord Pentland and Mrs. Besant are both English. The one has worked for and lived among the people of this country for more than twenty-five years. The other has but a knowledge of five years, gained in the atmosphere of the secretariat and Government House. Which of the two is the better entitled to say whether or no India is fit for self-government? Is it not an irony that the former should be interned like a political suspect by the latter for carrying on a lawful and constitutional propaganda for the attainment of self-government? And when we know how energetically and unselfishly in her old age Mrs. Besant has devoted herself to the service of India our indignation is all the more roused. And we are not only filled with indignation, but it would be a shame that, while one who has thus striven for India should be faced with the horror of internment, we young men who have reaped the benefit of her labours should sit silent and be threatened into stopping the work that she loved to do. As a member of the Home Rule League it is not necessary for me to say that I endorse every word of the statement made by the Home Rule League, but however insignificant I may be, I think it my duty to call upon the young men of India to make it their duty to see that the country feels the loss of Mrs. Besant's activities as little as possible by energetically carrying on the campaign for the attainment of self-government at an early date in all lawful and constitutional ways. Believing in the righteousness of our cause and in its ultimate success let us rally round the propaganda originated by our leader.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSTY AND I. D. FORCE.

SENATE'S CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

A special meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University was held this afternoon to consider the recommendations of the Syndicate regarding students joining the Army or the Navy during the present war. The Vice-Chancellor in opening the meeting said:—Our educated men responded in no uncertain manner to the call for the formation of the Bengal Ambulance Corps which paved the way for formation of the Bengali Battalion still in forming. So please God their response to invitation for the speedy completion of the battalion and for the formation of an adequate Defence of India Force may be equally gratifying if the situation is carefully handled. Let us do all we can, so far as in us lies, to help with facilities those whose privilege it may be to rank as makers of history if they wisely deport themselves. Academic bars and difficulties ought not to hamper her efforts for the redemption of the country's good name and furtherance of liberty and the Empire's threatened cause.

The Senate then adopted the following resolution:—

That students of affiliated colleges, who may be in the military, or in service in any branch connected with army or navy for any period in connection with present war, will for purposes of admission to their respective examinations be deemed to have attended all lectures and practical work during such period in their respective classes in the subjects taken up by them, provided they produce certificates of having been in such service from the officer under whom they were in training, or service, provided also that in case of students with science subjects they produce certificates from their principals or some other competent authority approved by the Syndicate to effect that they have taken a satisfactory course of practical work in those subjects. A committee consisting of Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, chairman, Colonel Calvert, Mr. Turner, Principal N. Raye and Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarvadhikari, was formed to draft such other regulations as might be necessary to meet cases not provided for by the proposed regulation, and other cognate matters.

A LONDON "AT HOME."

INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Lady Muir-Mackenzie and Lady Wedderburn were "At Home" on May 10 to the members of the Indian Women's Educational Association and their friends. An address was given by Miss Mary Sorabji, and speeches were made by Sir Satyendra Sinha, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir John Cockburn, Mrs. Raj Kumari Dassi (the holder of the Gokhale Scholarship given by the Association), and Mirza Abbas Ali Baig. The following is the text of Sir William Wedderburn's speech.

Princess Duleep Singh and Ladies,—I thank you for this opportunity of saying a few words on the question which is anxiously occupying our thoughts at the present moment. The question is, what is it possible for each of us to do in order to promote the welfare of India? We are here but a small company, personally hardly known to each other; met together privately in the room of an hotel. But when you come to think of it, the occasion is not without importance, because it represents the friendly co-operation of the East and the West; because in London we meet at the heart and centre of a mighty Empire; and because we are all equally animated by a desire to promote the cause of human happiness and progress. I feel therefore that it is a great privilege to be here this evening; and I will make bold to speak to you on two big human topics, which are closely connected together, and which for half a century have formed the chief interest of my life. These two topics are, Self-Government for India, and the education of women. To my mind, the ultimate success of the one depends on the ultimate success of the other. In other words, we must have sound education for Indian women, if we desire to have satisfactory results from Indian Self-Government. For it is good mothers that make good sons. You know the old saying, that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." This is gospel truth, for on the wisdom and self denial of the mothers depends the character of the future generation. Manu has said, that "wherever women are honoured, the gods are satisfied"; and it is to well ordered family life that we must look for the heart and conscience of the nation.

Besides, ladies, if I may quote my own experience of life, I must confess that without the help of women, man is a very helpless creature. We must therefore always come to you for help. And in the present case we also come to you for guidance, because you know best what is the ideal of Indian womanhood, and we want you to tell us by what form of education that ideal can in practice be best developed.

Accordingly we must now pass from generalities to particulars, and consider the practical directions in which your help is most required. Speaking on behalf of the Indian Women's Education Association, of which Lady Muir-Mackenzie is our esteemed President, we find that our most urgent need is for trained Indian women teachers. The two leaflets which my wife has circulated to you, will indicate what has been done in this direction, and what it is proposed to do. Much has not yet been accomplished. But we must not despise small beginnings. We have to keep in mind the parable of the mustard seed, which indeed is the smallest of all seeds, but when planted in good soil, may produce a mighty growth; and it is my firm belief that, given fair play, noble results will develop for India from a sound system of female education carefully suited to national requirements.

Mr. Chamberlain told Mrs. Fawcett's Deputation that in this matter the impulse should come from India; and no doubt most of the spade work must be done there. But we must bear in mind that here in England is the ultimate power and the ultimate responsibility; and that as regards the Government system of education for boys, the initiative came from England under the despatch of Sir Charles Wood. We must therefore strengthen our propaganda here; and I would ask you all to join our Association with that object. Much may be done here by gaining the support of influential British educationists, and by playing the part of the importunate widow at the portals of the India Office! We have indeed no reason to complain of the results of Mrs. Fawcett's Deputation. For our appeal produced a magnificent demonstration by the ladies of Bombay, whose Memorial led directly to Sir Sankaran Nair's Circular of 22nd February 1916, in support of female education, which he addressed to all the local administrations. We desire to develop this co-operation with friends in India, and would ask you to help our Corresponding Secretary in forming committees of educated women in local Indian centres, and in securing correspondents who will keep us in touch with the movement in different parts of India. Through the good offices of our President we have already obtained as Patronesses of our Association the names of Indian ladies of the highest position, and it is hoped that friends will exert their influence to gain for our cause the support of other ladies of distinction belonging to princely houses, and to the families of high British officials.

It is with special pleasure that we welcome Mrs. Raj Kumari Das, M.A., our first Gokhale Scholar, who comes with strong recommendations from Lady Bose's Committee at Calcutta. Mrs. Das has already commenced work at the London Day Training College, and has spent her Easter vacation in visiting educational institutions in various parts of the country. May we hope that wealthy and benevolent Indian friends will assist in founding other scholarships, following the example of the kind lady who, without disclosing her name, has placed in the hands of the Public Trustee the funds necessary to perpetuate the Gokhale Scholarships. India has contributed great sums for benevolent purposes in connection with the passing phase of the present war; will she not respond with equal liberality to an appeal in the permanent interest of her own people?"

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT DINAJPUR.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES STILL EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, June 16.

The case under 110 C. P. C. against Monohar Pain, Bidhu Bhushan De and three others was resumed to-day before the District Magistrate.

Dhirendra Nath Ganguly, Professor Jagannath College, Dacca, also Superintendent of the College hostel examined stated that Bidhu Bhusan De was a first year class student and a boarder on the college hostel in 1915, till November 18, when the accused's articles in the hostel were searched. Bidhu left boarding without permission the previous day, when the "Sakha" press was searched. Witness did not see Bidhu since then.

Cross-examined, witness said that he knew Bidhu as a good boy so long as he was in the hostel. There was a great commotion in Dakka at the time on account of arrests and internments under the Defence of India Act.

The next witness Jadunath Acharyya, clerk in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, proved that one Jogendra Bhattacherjee, son of Chandrakanta Nayalankar of Gachihatta, Mymensingh, appeared in Kalap examination from the Dinajpur Dharmasabha.

Tol Faiduzzaman Khan, Sub-Inspector, Dasaswamedha, Benares, stated that he served a warrant of attachment and proclamation under sections 87 and 88, C.P.C. on 16th May, 1916, against Binayak Rao Kaple, who could not be found.

Sarada Baishahi of Nator, maidservant of Sitanath Roy said that about two years ago she found a pistol in a small pond near the hired house of Rasik. Her master took the same to the thana.

Sitanath Roy corroborated the last witness and said that there was a dacoity in Dharoil in February 1915, at that time the rented house of Rasik was tenanted by young men of ages 20 or 22.

Cross-examined, witness said that all houses excepting one in the locality are rented houses.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY IN POONA.

A POLICEMAN KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 15.

A motor car fatality occurred about midnight last night in which a native policeman lost his life and another was slightly injured. It appears two policemen were on their way nome from Napier Cinema where they had been on duty, when they were run into by a motor car driven by Captain Manson, R.A.M.C., with whom were two other officers. The collision occurred on Wellesley Road near the Jewish Synagogue. Captain Manson drove the injured men to the Sassoon Hospital, where the one who was more seriously injured succumbed to his injuries within a couple of hours of admission. The police on learning of the occurrence held an inquiry, Superintendent Bond and Inspector Carby today recording statements of those concerned.

ANOTHER MOTOR ACCIDENT.

At midday to-day, however, a second motor accident occurred. A soldier despatch rider collided wit ha motor car driven by a chauffeur in which were seated Mrs. and Miss Taylor. The latter were coming out of the compound of the Council Hall when the despatch rider in trying to pass them going towards Southern Army Headquarters came into violent collision with the car. The young soldier was thrown down and sustained a fracture of the leg. He was picked up and taken to hospial where he is said to be in a serious condition.

NAGPUR MAIL DELAYED.

HEAVY FLOODS ON THE LINE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The Down Nagpur Mail arrived at Howrah yesterday about seven hours late. It appears that owing to heavy rain a huge boulder fell on the down line in the Sogra cutting, two miles from Garpos station. The scene of the occurrence is situated in Chakradharpur-Jharsuguda section of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, about 300 miles from Calcutta. Fortunately the fall of the boulder was observed in time and the train was held up at Garpos. Owing to the large size of the obstruction it was found impossible to remove it otherwise than by cutting it into pieces. A large number of coolies were immediately requisitioned and the operation occupied over six hours.

It is also reported that the line being flooded in Kharagpur district some villages along the line between Panchkura and Bhagpur stations have been inundated and loss of life is apprehended.

CHARGE AGAINST A POSTMASTER.

ACCUSED PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 16.

The Hon. Mr. H. V. Cobb, Judicial Commissioner for Coorg was engaged to-day in hearing arguments in the appeal preferred by F. V. Ranga Rau, formerly postmaster of Fraserpet, who was convicted by the district magistrate of Mercara on two counts under Section 52 of Post Office Act with committing theft, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. In one case it was alleged accused extracted a one hundred rupee currency note from an insured letter addressed to Mr. Tiremman, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, in August last. On another occasion it was alleged that he extracted a half note from an insured letter. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

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HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM FOR INTEREST ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

Purshotamdas Harkisandas, Plaintiff v. The Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff on behalf of himself and other holders of preference shares of the Company praying for a declaration that they were entitled to 5 per cent. interest on their preference shares without any deduction for income-tax.

The plaintiff was a shareholder of six preference shares in the defendant Company which was a joint stock company incorporated, under the Indian Companies Act X of 1866. The capital of this Company was divided into 10,000 five per cent. cumulative preference shares of Rs. 500 each, 3,000 shares of Rs. 500 each and 12,750 shares of Rs. 250 each.

Article 3-B of the Articles of Association of the Company ran as follows:—

The said preference shares shall confer on the holders thereof the right, out of the net profits of the Company which it shall determine to distribute in dividends, to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital amount for the time being paid up thereon respectively, to be calculated from the date of allotment of the said shares and to be payable half yearly, and also the right in a winding-up of the Company to payment of the capital amount and all arrears of interest whether declared or undeclared, up to the commencement of such winding-up, in priority to the existing shares of the Company, but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or any surplus assets.

PLAINTIFF ON SMALLER DIVIDEND.

The defendant Company had in all paid six half-yearly dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum less income-tax at the rate of 5 pies in the rupee on the preference shares. Since 3rd November, 1913, the Company had paid six half-yearly dividends to the preference shareholders, but in calculating the dividends the Company had not paid to the preference shareholders the five per cent. dividends in full, but had made deductions in respect of the income-tax at the rate of 5 pies in the rupee. The plaintiff said that the Company in paying to the preference shareholders 5 per cent. dividend after deducting the income-tax, was in effect paying to the preference shareholders a smaller dividend than was authorised by Article 3-A of the Articles of Association of the Company. The plaintiff submitted that he and all the preference shareholders were entitled to payments of their full 5 per cent. dividend without any deduction for income-tax.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the preference shareholders of the Company were entitled to preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on their preference shares without any deduction for income-tax and that the defendant Company was not entitled to make any deductions for income-tax. The plaintiff also prayed that the defendant Company should be ordered to the preference shareholders the amounts deducted on account of income-tax.

The defendants in their written statement submitted that they acted rightly in deducting income-tax from the preference shares dividends. They denied that the plaintiff was entitled to the reliefs claimed and submitted that the suit should be dismissed.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Taraporewala appeared for the plaintiff.

The [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] for the defendant.

COMPANY'S RIGHT TO DEDUCT INCOME-TAX.

Mr. Kanga for the plaintiff contended that the first question was whether the Company paid the income-tax as a corporate entity or on behalf of the shareholders, and secondly, what was the contract between the Company and the preference shareholders. The income-tax was paid by the Company in advance in the beginning of the year as required by section 4 of the Income Tax Act and the profits distributed long thereafter. The question, therefore, whether the Company was entitled to deduct the income-tax depended upon the true construction of the contract between the Company and the preference shareholders contained in the Articles of Association. By clause 3-B the preference shareholders were entitled to a full payment of 5 per cent. without any deduction whatever. It was no answer to say that Legislature had made the Company liable to pay the tax on the net profits. The Company paid the tax as a corporate body and not on behalf of the shareholders or as their agent. The Act which was in force when the above contract was made, was the Income Tax Act 2 of 1886. Though in England it was held that the Company paid the tax as the agent or on behalf of the shareholders it could not be so held in India. The words in the English Act in sections 40 and 54 were different from the words used in the Indian Act. The whole scheme of the Indian Act showed that (1) it was the Company and not the shareholder that was liable to pay the tax; (2) that the tax was paid by the Company as a corporate body and not on behalf of the shareholders and that the shareholders were not bound to allow the Company to deduct the income-tax from the dividends paid to them. Mr. Kanga then referred to sections 4, 11, 12 and 5 (1), clause f, and contended that those sections all supported the plaintiff's contentions. The amending Act of 1916 also showed that the Company and not the shareholder was liable to pay the tax.

COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, on the other hand, contended that the Company paid the tax on behalf of or as the agent of the shareholders. The tax was leviable on every rupee of the profits, and it mattered little how the profits were distributed, whether it declared a divided of so much per cent. less the income-tax payable on that amount, or deducted the income-tax first and then divided the profits among the shareholders. If the other side's contention were true it would lead to this anomaly that while the preference shareholders got their 5 per cent. in full the ordinary shareholders would have to pay not only their own tax, but also the tax on the profits distributable among the preference shareholders. There was really no difference between the English Law and the Indian Law on the point whether the Company paid the tax on behalf of the shareholders or as its agent. In both countries it paid on behalf of the shareholders. The addition of certain words in section 40 of the English Law did not affect the nature of the liability. The effect was precisely the same. The amending Act of 1916 was not a new Act altogether, and the effect of it was the same as the Act of 1886. Then as to the actual terms of the contract the terms were not that the preference shareholders were to get 5 per cent. clear in any event whatever might happen.

His Lordship after hearing Mr. Kanga in reply reserved his judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Dinsha, Hormasji and Co.

Solicitors for the Company:—Messrs. Wadia Gandhi and Co.

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BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

In Re Indian Trust Act XXXII of 1866, Payne and Co, In Re Deed of Trust dated 8th January 1876 v Abubacker Haji Kassam petitioner, Petition.

565-91—Mirza M and M, Khan Bahadur Mir Akbar Ali valad Mir Abdullalli and anr v Khan Bahadur Mir Abrulalli Mir Akbaralli and ors, Ardesir H D and Co, Notice 27-1-17.

In Re Indian Cos Act VII of 1913, Little and Co., In Re the Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd and reduced v The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd, and reduced petitioners, 11-6-17.

FOR DISMISSAL.

803-17—Sur B and Co., Narayen Ramchander Pilgaoker v R P Wagle and Co a firm, Sabnis and G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1037-16—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Korba Errayya Sayanna v Korba Sayanna Errayya and ors, Purnanand and Co, Part heard, To be mentioned.

SUMMONS ADJOURNED INTO COURT.

O S 68-17—Sham M and H, Yeshwantrao Khanderao and ors v Hirabai widow and anr, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1362-14—Motichand and D, Fulchand Gulabchand and ors v Jagdish Sakarchand and anr, Amin and Desai, Purnanand and Co, Part heard.

CROWN SIDE MATTER.

In Re Dahi a minor, Purnanand and Co, Ranchoddas Narsidas v Dayal Purshotam and anr, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

175-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow & ors, Tyab D & Co., Bhai K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harjeshchandra Ganpat Kaduskar v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar & ors, Judah & S, Amin & D, Chitnis M & K.

1136-15—Payne & Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu & ors, Wadia G & Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs. Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

361-97—Bhai K and Gir, Keshavji Ramji Lakhmidas and ors v Bejnath Harnandrai, Matubhai J and M.

S C C T 483/1307-16—Dikshit D and P, Bhagwanji Tulsidas v Furdunji Jamaspji, Jandia and Co.

204-15—Surajmal and Co, Ratansey Maneckchand v Jethabhai Narsey and ors, Wadia G and Co, Mehta D and L.

1347-14—Surajmal and Co, Ratansey Maneckchand v. Velji Natha and ors, Purnanand and Co., Wadia G and Co., Mehta D and L.

614-16—Rustomji and Gin, Haji Abdul Karim Haji Tar Mahomed and ors, Sao Sulleman and ors, Capt and [illegible] and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER ON EXCEPTIONS.

982-14—Payne and Co, Kissondas Damodardas and ors v Dhirajlal Damodardas and ors, Dikshit D and P.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMS REPORT.

485-12—Ard H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff and ors, Mulji and Tha.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

LONG CAUSES.

1200-16—Kharas and Co, Noorbhai Gulamhusein Mokate and anr v M Allabux and Co a firm, Payne and Co, Part heard, 14-6-17.

SHORT CAUSES.

278-15—Jehangir M and S, Manchershaw Dorabji Cooper v Erachshaw Dorabji Cooper and ors, Nad and D, Jehangir M and S, Merwanji K and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

192-17—Patell and Ezekiel, S John, alias John David v Pirojsha Dhanjishaw Bolton, Jehangir and Seervai.

LONG CAUSES.

266-16—Jehangir G and B, Tribhowandas Chhabildas v Girdharlal Maganlal and ors, Capt and V, Sham M and H.

1176-16—Little and Co, Lakhmidas Dwarkadas v Dwarkadas Tokersey and ors, Maneck and Co, Madh K and Ch, Ard H D and Co, Captain and V, For postponement.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gokaldas Kanayalal v. Bakhtawarmal Jagatiya & ors, Mulji and Tha.

1357-16—Mulji and Tha, S Dewaji Pant v K Satyanarayen, Pocha and Co, Mehta D and L.

215-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Gordhandas Mowji v Trikumdas Khimji and ors, Motichand and Devidas.

941-14—Payne and Co, Hurdwar Kishorilal v Lukhmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B.

1105-14—Amin and Desai, Bai Mani alias Premibai widow v Chaganlal Bhaichand Motichand and D.

1358-16—Manecklal and Co, Keshavji Lalji v Chandulal Nandlal Desai, Pandia and Co.

1440-15—Surveyor & Co., Bai Hannabai v. Sarabai widow and ors, Manch and N, Judah and S.

39-17—Mulla and Mulla, Vassanji Keshowji v Messrs Lalji Godoo a firm, Jam R and D.

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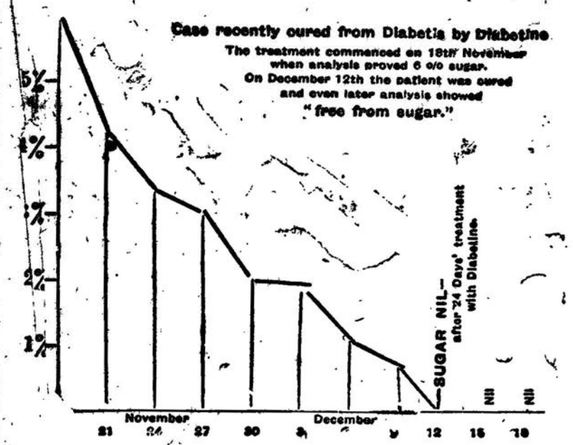

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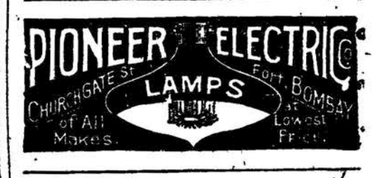

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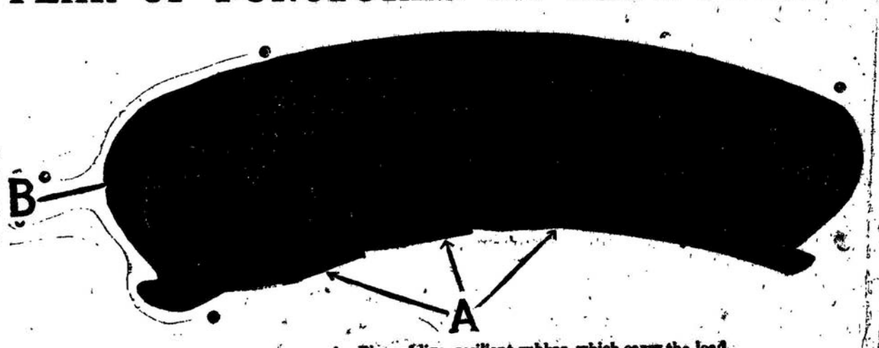

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